

The Gazette of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 30] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1955

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 16th July 1955 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
209	S. R. O. 1485, dated the 8th July, 1955.	Election Commission, India.	Amendment made in the notification No. 62/13/51-Elec II [3], dated the 5th September, 1951.
210	S. R. O. 1486, dated the 9th July, 1955.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Amendment made in the notification No. ISC 51/31/GN/2-SC/55 dated the 26th April, 1955 published in Part III Sec. 1 of the Gazette of India, dated the 7th May, 1955.
211	S. R. O. 1487, dated the 12th July 1955.	Ditto.	Appointment of members of the Board of Directors of the Bombay Oil seeds Exchange Limited, Bombay.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi-2, the 12th July 1955

S.R.O. 1559.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, read with article 313 and 372 thereof and paragraph 19 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, the President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules published with the

notification of the Government of India, in the late Home Department No. F.9-19/30-Ests. dated the 27th February, 1932, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said rules, under the heading "Department of Industries and Labour", and sub-heading "C.P.W.D." for the entry,

"Section Officers, Civil, Horticultural and Electrical,	Chief Engineer	Superintending (i) & Engineer (v)	Chief Engineer.
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Chief Engineer All	Secretary, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Works, Mines and Power "
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the following entry shall be substituted, namely :—

"Section Officers, Civil, Electrical and Horticultural.	Superintending Engineering.	Executive Engineer Superintending All Engineer.	(i) Superintending Engineer, Chief Engineer"
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[No. 7/6/55-Ests. (A).]

S.R.O. 1560.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, read with articles 313 and 372 thereof and paragraph 19 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, the President hereby makes the following amendment in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department No. F.9-19/30-Ests., dated the 27th February, 1932, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Rules, under the heading "Department of Education, Health and Lands" and sub-heading "Survey of India", under 'Class IV Posts'—

(i) After the words "Appointments in the Eastern Circle Office" in column 1, the words and figure "and No. 5 Drawing Office" shall be inserted; and

(ii) after the entry so amended, the following shall be added, namely:—

"Appointments in the Air Survey and Training Directorate, Dehradun.	Deputy Director, Air Survey and Training Directorate.	Deputy Director, Air Survey and Training Directorate.	All Director, Air Survey and Training Directorate
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[No. 7/12/55-Ests. (A).]

S. SRINIVASAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 13th July 1955

S.R.O. 1561.—The President has learnt with deep regret of the death at 1 p.m. on Monday the 4th July, 1955, of Major General His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Shri Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, Maharana of Udaipur, Maharajpramukh of Rajasthan. Maharana Shri Bhupal Singhji was born on the 22nd February, 1884, and on the death of his father the late Maharana Shri Fateh Singh Bahadur on the 24th May, 1930, he succeeded to the gaddi of Udaipur. The late Maharana who belonged to the Sisodia clan occupied a unique position among the Rajput Rulers in status, dignity and precedence. He took a keen interest in the administration of the State and was of liberal and progressive views. He introduced certain constitutional reforms in the State in 1946-47. The Maharana was one of the first Rulers to accede to the Dominion of India and when the question of integration of the smaller states of Rajasthan was mooted he expressed his willingness to merge his state and join the Union although Udaipur was a viable Unit. The Maharana was the Rajpramukh of the United State of Rajasthan which was formed on the 18th April, 1948. Later when Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer were included and the state was reconstituted the late Maharana was most helpful, and agreed to relinquish his claim to the Rajpramukhship of the State. In view, however, of his premier position among the Rulers of the various States of Rajasthan, the late Maharana was appointed Maharajpramukh of the Rajasthan Union for his life time.

Maharana Bhupal Singhji was of a charitable disposition and a great philanthropist. As the Rajpramukh of the United State of Rajasthan constituted in 1948, he actively co-operated in the legislation for the resumption of Jagirs.

[No. F.4/26/55-Poll.III.]

A. V. PAI, Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 16th July 1955

S.R.O. 1562.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 258 of the Constitution, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department No. 9/37/43-Poll(EW), dated the 12th August, 1943, the President with the consent of the Government of each of the States of Andhra, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin, hereby entrusts to that Government the function of the Central Government in making orders of the nature specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1946), in respect of foreigners other than enemy foreigners as defined in the Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (1) that notwithstanding this entrustment the Central Government may itself exercise the said function either generally or in any particular case or class of cases, and
- (2) that the State Government shall not exercise the said function in a manner inconsistent with any orders which have been, or may hereafter be, issued by the Central Government under the said Act.

2. This cancels the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 9/2/53-F.II-(I) dated the 13th May, 1955, on the same subject.

[No. 9/2/53-F.II-(I).]

S.R.O. 1563.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 239 of the Constitution and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department No. 9/37/43-II-Poll(EW), dated the 12th August, 1943, the President hereby directs that the Chief Commissioner of each of the States of Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura and the Lieutenant Governor of each of the States of Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh shall, in relation to the State concerned, discharge the function of the Central Government in making orders of the nature specified in clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1946), in respect of foreigners other than enemy foreigners as defined in the Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (1) that notwithstanding this notification the Central Government may itself exercise the said function either generally or in any particular case or class of cases, and
- (2) that the Chief Commissioner or, as the case maybe, the Lieutenant Governor shall not exercise the said function in a manner inconsistent with any orders which have been, or may hereafter be, issued by the Central Government, under the said Act.

2. This cancels the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 9/2/53-F.II-(II), dated the 13th May, 1955, on the same subject.

[No. 9/2/53-F.II-(II).]

FATEH SINGH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 16th July 1955

S.R.O. 1564.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby extends to the State of Kutch the following enactments, as at present in force in the State of Bombay:—

- (1) the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1936 (Bombay Act IV of 1936), subject to the modifications specified in the schedule here below, and

- (2) the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1938 (Bombay Act XX of 1938).

THE SCHEDULE

Modifications in the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1936—

1. Throughout the Act, for the words "State Government" the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.
2. For sub-section (2) of section 1 the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—
 "(2) This Act shall come into force in such area and on such date as the Chief Commissioner may by notification in the official Gazette prescribe."
3. For section 7 the following section shall be substituted:—
 "7. In sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, for the words "Scales or weights, if any, prescribed by the Central Government as standard for the district in which the factory is situated", the words and figures "standard weights and measures, weighing and measuring instruments authorised under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, as extended to Kutch" shall be substituted.
4. In Section 9 the words "a Presidency Magistrate or" shall be omitted.
5. In Section 10, sub-section (2) shall be omitted.

[No. F.10/4/55-Judl.II.]

M. GOPAL MENON, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi-2, the 16th July 1955

S.R.O. 1565.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government is pleased to exempt Mr. Mangil, Deputy Inspector of Police and Bodyguard of His Excellency the President of the Republic of Indonesia during his trips in India starting from 18th July, 1955 *en route* to Mecca and back, from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in the said Act, in respect of one Model Colt revolver, Caliber 38, No. 607294, and twelve cartridges.

[No. D.2288/55-Police IV.]

C. P. S. MENON, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 13th July 1955

S.R.O. 1566.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made to the Indian Foreign Service Rules, 1954, namely:—

In the said Rules, sub-rule (2) of rule 23 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (3) and the following sub-rule shall be inserted as sub-rule (2), namely:—

(2) **Extended Joining Time.**—The Ministry of External Affairs may grant to a Government servant a longer period of joining time or travelling time than is admissible under sub-rule (1), in the following circumstances and to the extent indicated below:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Overlap between the relieving & the relieved officers in a post abroad. | 10 days (including 6 days of preparation). |
| (ii) Halt on duty at each intermediate station. | 7 days (This period will run concurrently with enforced halt, if any, at that station to catch the connecting transport on the way.) |

(iii) Halt on duty at Headquarters, *i.e.*, New Delhi, 15 days.

Joining time under one or more of the above three categories may be granted in one and the same case.

[No. F.12(2)-EII/55(IFSR-Am.6).]

M. MAJUMDAR, Under Secy.

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 19th July 1955

S.R.O. 1567.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of External Affairs No. S.R.O. 9, dated the 22nd December, 1953, published at pages 5—11 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II, Section 3, dated the 2nd January, 1954,

(1) immediately below the heading of Part III, read the following:—

“NOTE.—The fees prescribed in this Part in connection with passports do not apply to special passports for travel to Pakistan only.”²;

(2) after the note below item No. 86 in Part III, read the following:—

“Part IIIA—Fees for services rendered in connection with the issue of Indo-Pakistan passports.

86A. For the grant of an Indian Passport valid for travel to Pakistan only.	Rs. 3 (Pak.).
86B. For the grant of an Entry or Transit Visa to a Pakistan national.	Re. 1 (Pak.) for each year or portion of a year for which the visa is valid.
86C. For the grant of a Repatriation Certificate to a citizen of India.	As. 8 (Pak.) per certificate.
86D. For the grant of a Migration Certificate to a person allowed to migrate to India.	As. 8 (Pak.) per certificate.
86E. For making addition to a passport of the names of the holder's children, etc. (A single fee being charged for a number of additions made simultaneously).	Re. 1 (Pak.).
86F. For renewal of an Indian Passport valid only for Pakistan for a period not exceeding one year.	Re. 1 (Pak.).
86G. For renewal of an Indian Passport valid only for Pakistan for five years.	Rs. 3 (Pak.).

[No. F.60-A/54-P.S.P.(DCOFR/AM/8).]

I. S. CHOPRA, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

New Delhi, the 13th July 1955

S.R.O. 1568.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General, hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Civil Service Regulations, namely:—

For the word ‘rule’ occurring in article 796, the word ‘rules’ shall be substituted.

[No. F.7(32)-EV/55.]

New Delhi, the 14th July 1955

S.R.O. 1569.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309, and in relation to persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department also by clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, read with articles 313 and 372 thereof and paragraph 19 of the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, the President, after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General as regards

the persons referred to above, hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Fundamental Rules, namely:—

“Rule 100-A of the said Rules shall be omitted.”

[No. F.7(38)-Est.IV/55.]

New Delhi, the 15th July 1955

S.R.O. 1570.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General as required under clause (5) of article 148 thereof, the President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Civil Service Regulations, namely:—

In the said Regulations, Article 463 shall be omitted.

[No. F.7(73)-EV/53.]

New Delhi, the 18th July 1955

S.R.O. 1571.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 read with articles 313 and 372 of the Constitution and paragraph 19 of Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, and after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General as required under clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Civil Service Regulations, namely:—

In the said Regulations, in the Schedule of appointments carrying special additional pension below article 475A, under the heading ‘B-Lower Grade’, for the entry “Deputy Financial Adviser, Ministry Finance”, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

“Deputy Financial Advisers, Defence Finance.”

[No. F.1(3)-EV/55.]

B. S. ATRI, Dy. Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Company Law and Investment Administration)

Company Law and Investment Administration

New Delhi, the 15th July 1955

S.R.O. 1572.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 248 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), the Central Government hereby rescinds—

- (i) notification No. 268-Judicial, dated the 26th March, 1914, and
- (ii) notification No. 267-Judicial, dated the 26th March, 1914 as amended by notification No. 790-Judicial, dated the 2nd October, 1916, issued by the Government of Madras.

[No. 3(18)-CLIA/55.]

(Department of Economic Affairs)

COMPANY LAW

New Delhi, the 16th July 1955

S.R.O. 1573.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to section 2C of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), as applied to the French Establishments in India, the Central Government hereby exempts the following two companies from all the obligations imposed on the companies by the said Act for a further period of six months ending with 31st October, 1955:—

1. The Anglo-French Textile Soc. Anon, Pondicherry.
2. Messrs. Best & Company (Pondicherry) Soc. Anon, Pondicherry.

[No. 23(152)-CL/54.]

S. N. LAHIRI, Under Secy.

(Department of Economic Affairs)*New Delhi, the 19th July 1955*

S.R.O. 1574.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952, namely:—

In clause (b) of rule 2A of the said Rules, the words "if it cannot be so delivered or tendered" shall be omitted.

[No. F.32(1)EF.II/55.]

R. P. CAPOOR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)**CUSTOMS***New Delhi, the 16th July 1955*

S.R.O. 1575.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as in force in India and as applied to the State of Pondicherry, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the late Finance Department (Central Revenues), No. 33-Customs, dated the 22nd June, 1935, namely:—

In the said notification, in Schedule I—IMPORT DUTIES, in column 2 against serial No. 54, the words "by sea" shall be omitted.

[No. 119.]

W. SALDANHA, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE**CUSTOMS***New Delhi, the 12th July 1955*

S.R.O. 1576.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of Section 11 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that entry No. 63 relating to Port Redi in Ratnagiri District in the Schedule annexed to the Board's Notification No. 87-Customs, dated the 9th September, 1950, shall be omitted.

[No. 117.]

S.R.O. 1577.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (b) and (c) of Section 11 and Section 53 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that entry No. 62 relating to the Port Redi in Ratnagiri District in the Schedule annexed to the Board's Notification No. 119-Customs, dated the 9th September, 1950, shall be omitted.

[No. 118.]

W. SALDANHA, Secy.

INCOME-TAX*New Delhi, the 19th July 1955*

S.R.O. 1578.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Income-tax Rules, 1922, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely:—

In the said Rules:—

After rule 48, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"49. The notice of Demand in respect of the sum of money specified in the order under sub-section (1B) of section 34 shall be in the following form:

INCOME TAX

NOTICE OF DEMAND IN RESPECT OF THE SUM OF MONEY SPECIFIED IN THE ORDER UNDER SUB-SECTION (1B) OF SECTION 34 OF THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT, 1922 (XI OF 1922).
To

Status

G.I.R. No. _____

This is to give you notice that for the assessment year/years* 1940-41, 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45, 1945-46, 1946-47, 1947-48 a sum of Rs. _____ has been specified by the Central Board of Revenue in its order No. _____ dated the _____ made under sub-section (1B) of section 34 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, to be the sum of money payable by you

you as well as by

_____ jointly and severally

2. The said sum is payable on or before

by _____ instalments on or before the respective dates noted below against the various instalments:

and it should be paid to the

*Treasury Officer

Sub-Treasury Officer,

State Bank of India at _____

Reserve Bank of India,

When the said sum has been paid you will be granted a receipt. A challan is/ the instalment
challans are enclosed for the purpose.

3. If you do not pay the said sum or the amount due for any instalment or before the date or dates specified above, you will be liable to a penalty or further penalty, as the case may be, under sub-section (1) and (1A) of section 46 of the said Act and, further, the entire amount remaining unpaid on the date of the default, occurring for the first time, will become payable forthwith with such interest as may have been stipulated in the terms of the settlement under sub-section (1B) of section 34 of the said Act.

4. No appeal lies against the determination of the sum of money mentioned in paragraph 1 above or against any matters stated in the settlement.

Date

Place

Income-tax Officer

..... Circle/Ward/District

Address

SEAL.

[No. 62.]
[28/11/55-I.T.]

S.R.O. 1579.—In pursuance of sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue directs that

* Delete inappropriate words or years.

the following further amendment shall be made in its notification No. 32-Income-tax dated the 9th November, 1946, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said notification, under the sub-head "VII-Delhi, Ajmer, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat", for the existing Ranges, Income-tax Circles and Ward, the following Ranges, Income-tax Circles and Wards shall be substituted namely:—

Ranges	Income-tax Circles and Wards
'A' New Delhi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Companies Circles, New Delhi. 2. Central Circles IV, V and VI, Delhi. 3. Evacuee Circle, Delhi. 4. Ward Nos. VII(1), VII(2), VII(3) and VII(4), Delhi. 5. All Contractors Circles, New Delhi. 6. B-I District New Delhi to B-XI District, New Delhi. 7. Ward No. VIII, Delhi. 8. Ward Nos. IX(1), IX(2), IX(3), IX(4) and IX(5), Delhi.
'B' New Delhi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Wards at Gwalior. 2. Central Circle I, Delhi. 3. Central Circle II, New Delhi. 4. Central Circle III, Delhi. 5. All Business Circles, New Delhi. 6. Ward No. VI, Delhi. 7. A-I District, New Delhi to A-IV District, New Delhi. 8. C-District, New Delhi. 9. Central Circle II, Delhi.
'C' New Delhi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estate Duty cum Income-tax Circles, New Delhi. 2. Sriganaganagar 3. All Salary Circles, Delhi. 4. Ward Nos. 1(1), 1(2), II, III, IV & V, Delhi. 5. B-XII District, New Delhi to B-XVIII District, New Delhi. 6. Survey Wards Nos. I & II, Delhi.
Jaipur.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Wards at Jaipur, 2. Ajmer, 3. Beawar, and 4. All Wards at Bharatpur.
Jodhpur.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Wards at Jodhpur, 2. All Wards at Bikaner, and 3. All Wards at Udaipur.
Indore.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All Wards at Indore, 2. All Wards at Ujjain, 3. All Wards at Kotah, and 4. Ratlam.

2. Where an Income-tax Circle stands transferred by this notification from one Range to another Range, appeals arising out of assessments made in that Income-tax Circle and pending immediately before the date of this notification before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range from whom that Income-tax Circle is transferred shall on and from the date of this notification be transferred to and dealt with by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of the Range to whom the said Circle is transferred.

3. This notification shall be deemed to have taken effect on the 15th day of July 1955.

[No. 63.]
[50/43/55-I.T.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

Banaras-5, the 30th June 1955

S.R.O.1580.—ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1954

Balance Sheet of the Banaras Hindu University as at 31st March, 1954

Funds and Liabilities		Total	Property and Assets		Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
<i>Permanent Reserve Fund :</i>			<i>Permanent Reserve Fund :</i>		
<i>Capitalised Value of</i>			<i>Investments :</i>		
(i) Annuities granted by the Indian Chiefs and as per Government of India Letter No. 256 dated 23-3-1915 (as per contra)	5,94,285 11 4		Capitalised value of Annuities granted by Indian Chiefs (per contra)	5,94,285 11 4	
(ii) Pension Payment Order No. 509 dated 23-3-1915 (as per contra)	22,919 0 0		Capitalised value of Pension Payment Order No. 509 of 23-3-1915 (per contra)	22,919 0 0	
			<i>Land and Property</i>	71,235 0 0	
(iii) Donations for Permanent Reserve Fund	6,17,204 11 4		<i>Government Securities and Municipal Debentures at Face Value*</i>	44,25,900 0 0	51,14,339 11 4
	44,97,135 0 0	51,14,339 11 4	<i>Land and Buildings :</i>		
			Balance as per last Balance Sheet	1,36,78,266 14 3	
			Additions during the year	4,44,086 1 8	
				1,41,22,352 15 11	
OTHER FUNDS			Hostel Buildings out of Govt. of India Loan grant as per last Balance Sheet	5,36,085 8 6	
Donations for Chairs	20,51,846 4 0		Additions during the year	43,802 5 0	
Donations for Scholarships, Prizes & Medals	17,29,852 10 6			5,79,887 13 6	
Donations for Special Objects	1,31,72,359 10 3		Building out of Govt. of India Loan Grant for Electric Re-organisation Scheme as per last Balance Sheet	21,765 11 0	
Donations for General Purposes	92,98,818 10 6		Additions during the year	13,309 3 6	
Donations for Sri M.M. Malaviya Fund	16,928 10 0			35,074 14 6	1,47,37,315 11 11
Sri Malaviyaji Memorial Fund	1,30,371 7 8				
Donations for Women's College	3,66 800 0 0				

Funds and Liabilities			Total		Property and Assets			Total	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
<i>Loan from Government of India for Hostels</i>	7,29,788	0 0			<i>Cash and other Balances :</i>				
<i>Loan from Government of India for Electric Re-organisation Scheme</i>	6,50,000	0 0	13,79,788	0 0	A. Central Office :				
Excess of receipts over disbursements of B. H. U. General Fund A/c :					1. In Current accounts with Bankers :				
Surplus for the year	1,23,644	5 1			(a) Special Fund account	13,50,730	1 8		
Less Deficit as per last B/S	32,331	7 11½	91,312	13 1½	(b) Provident Fund account	99,320	3 2		
					(c) M.M.M. Fund	737	7 8		
					2. Cash in hand :				
					(a) General Fund a/c.				
					(b) Special Fund a/c	10,12,890	0 0		
					3. On account of C.H.S. Board :				
					(a) In Current a/c with Bankers	27,133	4 6		
					(b) Cash in hand				
						24,90,811	1 0		
					B. C.H. School Board on Special Fund a/c :				
					1. In Current a/c with Bankers	5,617-1-2			
					2. In Post Office a/c against P Fund of teachers	1,09,827-10-0			
					3. In Post Office a/c	11,991-1-7			
					4. Cash in hand	41-15-11½	1,27,477	12 8½	
					C. Imprests with Departments	34,393	4 4	26,52,682	2 ½

<i>efalcation pending adjustment</i>	..	22,516 10 6
<i>Excess of disbursements over receipts of the C. H. School Board :</i>		
as per last B. Sheet	82,759 13 8½	
Deficit during the year	19,959 11 5	1,02,719 9 1½

Note :—

1. The above assets include amounts held in Trust in which the University merely enjoys life interest.
2. *Govt. Securities of the face value of Rs. 36,01,000/- of the Permanent Reserve Fund and General Fund have been lodged with the Bank as security against overdraft.

Total .. 4,19,91,184 13 10½

Total .. 4,19,91,184 13 10½

S. N. PRASAD,
For Accountant.

J. D. SANWAL,
Superintendent (Accounts)

A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner O. A. D.

JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA,
Honorary Treasurer

Balance Sheet of the Banaras Hindu University as at 31st March, 1954.

Capital and Liabilities		Details		Total		Property and Assets		Details		Total	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
I. For Permanent Reserve Fund :						I. For Permanent Reserve Fund :					
1. Annuities granted by the following Indian Chiefs capitalised at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., i.e. @ 28.57143 times :						(a) Capitalised value of Perpetual annuities :					
						1. Capitalised value of Perpetual annuities granted by the following Durbars :—					

III. Other Funds:

1. Donations for Special Chairs :

(a) Amount endowed by Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandy Bahadur, K.C.I.E. of Kassimbazar for Manindra Chandra Chair of Ancient Indian History and Culture	1,72,000	0	0	
(b) Amount endowed by Hon'ble Raja Sir Motichand Kr., C.I.E., of Banaras for Motichand Chair of Chemical Technology	1,18,200	0	0	
(c) Jain Swetamber Conference Chair	52,000	0	0	
(d) Jodhpur Irwin Chair of Agriculture and Plant Pathology	2,00,000	0	0	
(e) Seth Jugal Kishore Birla Chair of Pali	10,610	4	0	
(f) Darbhanga Chair	1,16,700	0	0	
(g) Raja Dhanraj Giri Chair	1,00,000	0	0	
(h) Raja Jwala Prasad Chair	4,236	0	0	
(i) H. H. Kashivasi Arulnadi Chair of Saiva Sidhanta	78,100	0	0	
(j) Sri Sayaji Rao Chair of Indian Civilisation	6,00,000	0	0	
(k) Maharaja Shri Ram Chandra Bhanj Deo Chair	6,00,000	0	0	20,51,846 4 0

2. Central Hindu College Buildings as per last B/S.	4,35,558	0	11	
3. University New Buildings at University, Nagwa, Kamachha and Kolhua in the city as per last B/S. Rs. 1,20,15,582 8 0 Additions during the year	3,77,657	14	0	1,23,93,240 6 0
4. Hostel Buildings out of Govt. Loan grant :				
(1) College of Engineering Hostel as per last B/S Rs. 2,09,320-12-0 do. Furniture 8,679-4-0	2,18,000	0	0	
(2) College of Mining & Met. Hostel as per last B/S	3,17,000	0	0	
(3) College of Tech. Hostel as per last B/S 1,085-8-6 Additions during the year	43,802-5-0			44,887 13 6
5. Building out of Loan Grant of Govt. of India for Electric Re-organisation Scheme as per last B/S. 21,765-11-0 Additions during the year	13,309-3-6			35,074 14 6
6. Central Hindu School Building out of Swarna Jyanti Fund	37,711	1	9	
7. Land and Property :				
(1) Gaya Property	10,000	0	0	
(2) Gouripur	1,00,000	0	0	
(3) Amawan	50,000	0	0	
(4) Mirzapur	39,549	8	9	
(5) Assam House, Simla	1,20,825	9	9	
(6) Bombay House	1,00,000	0	0	
(7) Anupshahr Property	30,000	0	0	
(8) Chandpur Property	10,000	0	0	
(9) Batra Property	5,223	0	0	1,47,37,315 11 11

Capital and Liabilities	Details		Total		Property and Assets	Details		Total	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
2. Donations for Endowments of Scholarships and Prizes :					III. Equipment, Apparatus, Machinery, Tools & Plant, Books & Furniture etc.				
A. Invested in Landed Property and Buildings :					1. Physical Laboratory :—				
(a) Property endowed by Akhauri Babu Prem Narayan of Gaya	10,000	0 0			(1) Science Apparatus, Fittings etc. as per last B/S.	2,53,455	12 3		
(b) Property endowed by Pandit Yajnadurt Bholadurt of Anupshahr	30,000	0 0			Since added	9,535	14 9	2,62,991	11 0
(c) Chandpur Property	10,000	0 0			(2) Furniture as per last B/S			4,291	7 6
(d) Batra Property	4,500	0 0						2,67,283	2 6
(e) Rameshwar Cottage	3,088	6 0			2. Chemical Laboratory :—				
(f) Lachhman Das Guest House	11,000	0 0			(1) Apparatus Fittings etc. as per last B/S.	2,81,294	6 11		
(g) Kamla Devi Education Trust Fund	14,946	15 3			Less recovered			2,81,273	14 11
(h) Smt. Gulab Devi Birla Scholarship	37,800	0 0			(2) Furniture as per last Balance Sheet			7,000	15 6
(i) Other Endowments	5,100	0 0						2,88,274	14 5
(j) Prof. S. C. De's Quarter	20,000	0 0			3. Industrial Chemistry & Ceramics Apparatus as per last B/S.	1,56,249	0 6		
(k) Raj Rani Devi Khanna Residences	1,00,000	0 0			Additions during the year	4,945	12 0	1,61,194	12 6
(l) Extension to Post-office Bldg out of I.N. Gurtu Sch. Fund	2,492	1 0			4. Pharmaceutical Chemistry as per last B/S.	1,06,682	7 6		
B. Invested in Shares of Joint Stock Companies :—					Additions during the year	47,527	1 3	1,54,209	8 9
(a) Shares of Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	20,500	0 0							
(b) Shares of Kesho Ram Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	29,500	0 0							
(c) Shares of Darbhanga Sugar Co. Ltd.	1,000	0 0							
(d) Cumulative Preference Shares of South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.	4,260	0 0							

(e) Preference Shares of New Central Jute Co. Ltd.	2,500	0	0	5. Botanical and Zoological Laboratory :—			
				(1) Apparatus as per last B/S.	2,47,719	4	9
(f) Preference Shares of Barrakur Coal Co., Ltd.	2,500	0	0	Since added	4,729	11	9
							2,52,449 0 6
(g) Shares of Madura Mills Co., Ltd.	1,500	0	0	(2) Furniture as per last B/S.	8,905	9	6
				Additions during the year	124	7	0
							9,030 0 6
(h) Shares of Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	6.(a) College of Agriculture as per last B/S.			2,61,479 1 0
(i) Shares of Union Jute Co., Ltd.	1,000	0	0	(b) Books out of Govt. of India Grant as per last B/S.			2,25,249 3 4
(j) Shares of Kanknarrah Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	7. Geography Apparatus and Furniture as per last B/S.	27,103	5	9
(k) Shares of Buckingham .. and Carnatic Co., Ltd.	2,000	0	0	Additions during the year	1,561	11	0
							28,665 0 9
(l) Shares of Anglo India Jute Mills Co., Ltd.	500	0	0	8. Organic Chemistry Research Apparatus & Furniture, as per last B/S.	16,400	4	9
(m) Shares of Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.	7,000	0	0	Since added	1,306	8	0
(n) Preference Shares of Orient Paper Mills Co., Ltd.	10,000	0	0		17,706	12	9
				Less recovered	65	11	3
							17,641 1 6
(o) Shares of Agarpara Co., Ltd.	2,000	0	0	9.(a) Equipment out of Govt. of India Scientific Manpower Committee Grant as per last B/S.	2,35,422	4	4
				Since added	94,614	8	3
C. Amount of donations for Endowments of Scholarships and Prizes invested in G.P. Notes as per last B/S	12,50,700	0	0				3,30,036 12 7
Since added	11,000	0	0	(b) Scientific Research Equipment out of Govt. of India Grant as per last B/S.			7,793 7 9
	12,61,700	0	0				

Capital and Liabilities		Details		Total		Property and Assets		Details		Total	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
D. Cash for investment						10. Glass Laboratory					
as per last B/S.	1,26,245 15 3					as per last B/S.	63,873 9 10				
Less invested	2,492 1 0					Since added	9,631 3 0	73,504 12 10			
	1,23,753 14 3					11. Astronomical Apparatus	.	12,253 9 0			
Addition during the year	10,211 6 0	1,33,965 4 3		17,29,852 10 6		12. (i) College of Tech. as per last B/S.	4,433 2 0				
						Since added	391 8 3	4,824 10 3			
(3) Donations (Rs. 10,000 and over) for Special objects						(ii) Chemical Technology out of Govt. of India Grant					
Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Charan Das, Allahabad for construction of a Hostel		1,00,000 0 0				as per last B/S.	1,00,282 9 3	1,49,058 2 0			
						Since added	48,775 8 9				
Bhateley Shyam Behari Lal, Etawah, for a building in memory of his brother Bhateley Shyam Sunder		25,000 0 0				(iii) Books as per last B/S	.	13,008 2 0			
						13. Library & Museum :—					
Rai Ganga Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., M.V.O., Lahore for Water Works		20,000 0 0				Books as per last B/S.	9,08,757 4 8				
						Additions during the year	36,295 11 3				
Babu Baldeo Das Hazarimal Dudhwala of Calcutta for Hospital		1,00,000 0 0					9,45,052 15 11				
Various Donors for Aushadhalaya		26,000 0 0				Less : cost of books lost recovered	509 12 0	9,44,543 3 11			
Rai Sangi Das Joshi Ram Saheb of Bombay for Sir Shapurji Broacha Hostel		2,50,000 0 0				14. Engineering College :—					
						(1) Machinery, Tools, Plant and Stores, as per last B/S.	22,58,553 10 3				
						Additions during the year	2,33,303 1 4	24,91,856 11 7			
						(2) Furniture as per last B/S.	39,227 14 5				
						Since added	3,004 0 0	42,231 14 5			

Seth Bankeylal Moongalal, Bombay, for Commerce . . .	50,000 0 0	(3) Drawing and Surveying Instruments . . .	47,028 12 5
Seth Ramnarayan Harnand Rai Chowdhuri, Bombay, for a Hostel . . .	1,01,000 0 0	(4) Books and Periodicals as per last B.S. 51,356 7 8 Since added 1,534 7 6	52,890 15 2
Seth Shanti Das Asukaran, Bombay, for a Hostel . . .	51,000 0 0	(5) Workshop extension . . .	39,655 15 10
Seth Surajmal Harnand Rai, Bombay, for a Hostel . . .	51,000 0 0	(6) Electric Wiring . . .	1,73,602 9 4
Seth Mani Lal Jugal Kishore, Bombay, for a Hostel . . .	51,000 0 0	(7) Engineering Models . . .	1,286 8 11
Babu Jivanlal Pannalal, Bombay, for a Hostel . . .	40,000 0 0	(8) Electric Apparatus & Stores as per last B.S. . . .	2,90,618 6 10
Seth Mathuradas Vasanjee Khimji, Bombay, for Ayurvedic Department . . .	1,50,000 0 0	(9) Motor accessories . . .	13,560 15 4
Seth Baldeo Das Jugal Kishore Birla, for cows . . .	11,000 0 0	(10) Laboratory Apparatus as per last B.S. . . .	1,01,231 2 3
H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur for industrial Chemistry	1,00,000 0 0	(11) Engineering College Lecture Theatre and Improvement of class-rooms . . .	3,441 5 3
Seth Mulji Hari Das of Bombay for Ayurveda . . .	50,000 0 0		32,57,405 5 4
Seth Mangal Das G. Parekh of Ahmedabad for a Hostel . . .	51,000 0 0	15. Mining, Metallurgy & Geology : (1) Apparatus as per last B.S. 6,32,535 12 9	
Seth Ganga Bax Kanodia, Cal- cutta for Mahopadeshak Vidya- laya . . .	14,000 0 0	Additions during the year 2,13,768 9 3	
Seth Rameshwar Das Birla, Bombay . . .	10,000 0 0	8,46,304 6 0 Less recovered 300 0 0	8,46,004 6 0
R. B. Pt. Baldeo Ram Dave of Allahabad (in books) . . .	20,000 0 0	(2) Furniture as per last B.S. 46,235 0 6 Since added 125 0 0	46,360 0 6
Sir Ashutosh Chaudhury of Calcutta (in books) . . .	30,000 0 0	(3) Books on Mining as per last B.S. 23,086 9 11 Since added 87 3 9	23,173 13 8
Seth Jarnmalal Bachraj Bajaj of Wardha (in books) . . .	30,007 1 0	15. (a) Geo. Physics as per last B.S. 3,411 0 0 Since added 1,154 6 3	4,565 6 3

Capital and Liabilities	Details		Total		Property and Assets	Details		Total	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda for Library	2,00,000	0 0			16. Teachers' Training College :				
H. H. the Thakur Saheb of Limbdi for Hostel	70,000	0 0			(1) Furniture and Manual Training Apparatus as per last B.S.	28,165	9 4		
Seth Ghanshyam Das Birla for Hindi Publication Board	6,040	10 0			(2) Books and Periodicals as per last B.S.	3,392	10 11		
						<u>31,558</u>	<u>4 3</u>		
Seth Rameshwar Das Birla for Rajputana Hostel	75,000	0 0			17. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya :				
Seth Chhajuram Sajan Kumar for Hostel	21,000	0 0			(1) Apparatus as per last B.S.	2,555	1 9		
					(2) Books and Periodicals as per last B.S.	2,062	9 1		
Messrs. Ramgopal Sheoratan Mohta for Hostel	35,001	0 0			(3) Furniture as per last B.S.	3,385	12 6		
Seth Bhairondan Ishwar Chand, Calcutta, for Books	10,000	0 0			Since added	248	13 3	3,634	9 9
H. H. the Maharaja of Nepal	2,00,000	0 0			(4) Panching and Hindi Sahitya Sabha Furniture, as per last B.S.	368	0 0		
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur for Agriculture College	1,00,000	0 0			18. Law College :				
Donation from the sons of late Sir Ganga Ram of Lahore for Canal	1,00,000	0 0			Books and Furniture	1,317	13 6		
					19. College of Music and Fine Arts Furniture				
Pt. Brijmohan Lal Dave, M.A., and Pt. Ram Krishna Dave, B.A., Allahabad, for Bed expenses of Sir Sundar Lal Hospital	1,00,000	0 0			as per last B/S.	7,131	5 0		
					Equipment as per last B/S.	6,398	14 0		
Messrs. Baboo Nandan Inder Attarwala, Bombay, for rooms	10,000	0 0			Books as per last B/S.	166	9 6		
P. Choudhury Esqr., of Calcutta (in French Books to B.H.U. Library)	15,000	0 0			20. College of Indology Furniture & Equipment as per last B/S.	8,528	6 0		
					Since added	250	0 0	8,778	6 0
Rai Bahadur Seth Jugal Kishore Birla for Bhagwat Geeta	50,000	0 0			Books as per last B/S.	18,630	1 0		
					Since added	521	8 0	19,151	9 0
					21. Physical Culture & Sports :				
					(1) C. H. College	1,611	7 9		

... ..	60,000	0	0	School	8-3-93	2	2
Maharaja of Darbhanga for Temple	1,00,000	0	0	(4) College of Mining and Metallurgy (Shield)	1,210	5	9
Pt. Motilal Nehru, Allahabad (in shape of Law Books)	10,000	0	0	22. Bharat Kala Bhawan as per last B.S.	9,364	0	0
Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Ahmedabad, for Girls' College Hostel	20,000	0	0	Since added	7,019	5	9
Seth Govardhandas Govindram Seksaria, Nawalgarh, Jaipur, for Smithy Shop in the Engineering College	11,000	0	0	23. Ayurvedic College Equipment out of U. P. Govt. Grant & other donations as per last B.S.	4,739	13	9
H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, for Engineering College	1,00,000	0	0	24. Ayurvedic College :			
Major D. Graham, London, for Dr. Annie Besant Endowment Fund	11,793	11	8	(i) Equipment pas per last B.S.	71,211	7	2
H. H. Maharaja of Tehri Garhwal for special purposes	1,00,000	0	0	Additions during the year	4,064	0	0
Lala Shri Ram, B.A., in Books and Manuscripts	10,000	0	0	(ii) Books out of U.P. Govt. Grant for Research	87	0	0
Shrimati Sitabo Bai, for Women's Hostel	10,900	0	0	25. Hospital Equipment as per last B.S.	1,30,654	8	7
Ram Chandra, Esqr., B.A. F.S. Asstt. Master, Zilla School, Motihari	10,000	0	0	Additions during the year	1,409	2	0
Donation from Balrampur State for boundary wall	75,000	0	0	26. Medical & Sanitation : Instruments & Books etc., as per last B.S.	22,653	15	4
His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner for special purposes	25,000	0	0	Since added	433	9	3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kotah for special purposes	50,000	0	0	27. (2) Equipment, Furniture and Books for Colleges Hostels etc. other than for above as per last B.S.	3,83,628	7	5
Her Highness Maharani Aditya Kumari of Tiloi, Rai-bareli for Women's College	10,000	0	0	Additions during the year	21,487	1	6
Sir Sultan Ahmad Khan, Gwalior, for special purposes	20,000	0	0		4,05,115	8	11
H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin for Cochin Guest House	10,000	0	0				

Capital and Liabilities	Details	Total	Property and Assets	Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
I. C. Kajriwala Esq., for Indef Chand Hari Ram Laboratory of Plant Pathology	46,065 14 3		less Sold . . . 14,919 12 0	3,90,195 12 11	
Seth Mathuradas Vassanji Khinji Bombay for Commerce classes . .	19,000 0 0		(b) Photos and Drawings as per last B.S.	3,684 6 0	
Lala Dinanath Nanak Chand for a wing in a Hostel	10,000 0 0		(c) Electric Installation	9,720 5 9	
Shrimati Mahadevi Birla for Women's College	10,000 0 0			4,03,600 8 8	
His Highness the Maharaja of Morvi for Hostel	2,00,000 0 0		28. School Board :		
H. H. the Maharaja of Indore . .	24,000 0 0		(1) Science Apparatus as per last B.S.	9,503 13 2	
Mrs. Bhagwan Din Dubey, in books and coins	10,000 0 0		(2) Manual Training as per last B.S.	1,350 12 0	
Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga for Ayurvedic College	1,00,000 0 0		(3) Books and Magazines, as per last B.S.	2,323 5 0	
Raja Baldeo Das Birla for Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	20,000 0 0		(4) Furniture as per last B.S. . .	34,598 1 9	
Raja Saheb of Bhor for Field Exploration	10,000 0 0		(5) Medical Dept. : Equipment . .	48 4 9	
Srimati Rama Rani Jain, Dalmianagar, for Montessori class building	10,000 0 0		(6) R. S. Pathashala : Books and Furniture as per last B.S.	625 9 6	
Rai Bahadur Multan Mal Gujar Mal Modi, Begamabad, for Modi Chemical Research Laboratory . .	1,00,000 0 0		(7) Girls' School wiring	112 13 0	
Sri Seth Magniram Ramkumar Bangar, Calcutta, for temple	21,000 0 0		(8) C. H. Girls' School, Hostel . .	38 7 6	
Messrs. Ram Dutt Ramkissendas Goenka, Calcutta, for temple . . .	15,000 0 0		(9) C. H. Girls' School : Books and Furniture as per last B.S. . . .	5,793 14 3	
Champa Lal Jatia Esqr., Calcutta, for temple	11,000 0 0		(10) C. H. School : Furniture out of Swarn Jayanti Fund, as per last B.S.	5,139 5 3	
Messrs Shriram Amarchand Bhoj-nagarwala, Calcutta, for temple . .	11,001 0 0			59,534 5 5	
			29. University Live Stock Carriages and Cars :		
			(1) Hrses, Carriages and Cars as per last B.S.	69,494 6 0	
			(2) Bharat Kala Bhawan as per last B.S.	8,159 15 0	
			(3) Agriculture and Dairy Farm, as per last B.S.	12,022 1 6	

Shri Seth Suraj Mal Nagar Mal, Calcutta, for temple .	25,000	0	0
Sri Seth Gangabux Kanoria, Calcutta, for temple .	11,000	0	0
Seth Tarachand Ghanshyamdas, Calcutta, for temple .	21,000	0	0
Sri Seth Sevaram Nagarmal Bhualka, Calcutta, for temple .	26,000	0	0
Seth Gopiramji Govindram, Calcutta, for temple .	11,000	0	0
Rai Bahadur Brij Lal Bhatia, Bulandshahr, for Water Proofing Fabrics .	17,475	13	0
ri Seth Nanji Kalidas Mehta, M.B.E., Porbunder, for Brihat Gujarati Mandal .	27,291	10	0
Messrs. Ram Partab Mull Ramesh- war, Calcutta, for temple .	11,000	0	0
Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar and Bros., Calcutta, for temple .	11,000	0	0
Seth Suraj Mal Mehta, Calcutta, for temple .	11,000	0	0
Mt. Veero Devi for Hindi Publication .	15,000	0	0
rdar Kusheshpati Thakur Sahaya Rai Singh .	31,000	0	0
th Shiva Narain Banshidhar, Calcutta, for temple .	11,000	0	0
th Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji, Bombay, for Commerce .	1,00,000	0	0
ssrs. Mufatlal Gagal Bhai and ons .	11,001	0	0
Messrs. Anant Ram Gajadhar for temple .	21,000	0	0
essrs. Satyanarain Sagarmal Modi for temple .	50,000	0	0
ssrs. Satyanarain Sagarmal Modi or Temple Maintenance .	50,000	0	0
J. Kak for Lady MohiniKak Gymnasium .	15,000	0	0

(4) Dairy Farm out of U. P. Govt. Grant, as per last B.S. 19,375 2 9 Less Credit 30 13 3	19,344	5	6
(5) Sanitation : as per last B.S. 3,802 2 0 Since added 1,262 13 3	5,604		
(6) Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya as per last B.S. .	500	0	0
(7) Girls' School as per last B.S. .	371	4	0
(8) Botanical Garden as per last B.S. .	100	0	0
(9) College of Agriculture as per last B.S. .			
(10) Do. out of Govt. of India grant as per last B.S. .		0	3
	1,211	35	7 6
30. Agriculture, Dairy and Estates :			
(1) Implements and Stores as per last B.S. .	7,582	7	6
(2) Books as per last B.S. .	13	4	0
(3) Furniture as per case B. S. .	5601	13	5
	13,197	8	11
31. Music Department as per last B.S. .	876	12	9
32. N. C. Corps as per last B. S. 4,240 1 0 Additions during the year 149 13 6	4,389	14	6
33. Women's College and Hostel Equip- ment and Furni- ture as per last 69,681 1 3 B.S. Additions during the year 14,744 9 0	84,425	10	3

Capital and Liabilities	Details	Total	Property and Assets	Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kotah for Hostel	95,000 0 0		34. Ancient Indian History and Culture as per last B.S.	8,243 1 9	
Raja Baldeo Das Birla for Temple	50,000 0 0		35. C. H. Kamachha Section as per last B.S.	1,11,476 4 0	
H.E.H. Nizam for Indology	6,00,000 0 0		Since added	6,676 3 3	1,18,152 7 3
For Indian Ceramic Society Library and Museum	17,000 0 0		36. History and Philosophy Deptt. as per last B.S.	2,746 2 9	
R. B. Shyam Manohar Lal for Maternity Ward	22,252 1 0		Since added	210 3 0	2,956 5 9
H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner	1,00,000 0 0		37. Book Depot : Books as per last B.S.	4,443 6 9	
H.H. Maharaja Juddh Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana of Nepal	1,00,000 0 0		38. Collection Committee : Furniture as per last B.S.	955 5 3	
Seth Gouri Shankar Goenka, Banaras, for Cows and Goshala	50,000 0 0		39. Fine Chemical Section : Equipment and Furniture as per last B.S.	1,462 14 9	
His Highness Maharaja of Banaras for—			40. River Boats as per last B.S.	833 2 6	
(1) College of Indology	8,00,000 0 0		41. Religious Text Books as per last B.S.	590 14 6	
(2) College of Music	2,00,000 0 0		42. Lachhman Das Guest House : Furniture as per last B.S.	1,040 2 3	
(3) Temple	1,00,000 0 0		43. Botanical Garden : Furniture as per last B.S.	534 14 0	
Govt. of India (I.A.T.C.)	10,000 0 0		44. University Press as per last B.S.	44,325 1 4	
Govt. of India grants for Building and Equipment :			45. Ayurvedic Pharmacy as per last B.S.	21,170 10 6	
(1) For College of Agriculture as per last B/S.	7,44,921 0 0		Since added	478 6 6	21,649 1 0
(2) For Eng. College Building as per last B/S.	2,40,000 0 0		46. Ayurvedic College Herbarium as per last B.S.	9,842 13 3	
Since added	10,000 0 0		47. Portrait of M. M. Malaviyaji as per last B.S.	2,600 0 0	
(3) For Eng. College Equipment as per last B/S.	14,00,000 0 0		Since added	439 12 0	3,039 12 0
Since added	2,87,000 0 0				
(4) For College of Min. & Met. Building as per last B.S.	1,50,000 0 0				
Since added	51,890 0 0				
	2,01,890 0 0				

5) For College of Min. and Metall. Equipment as per last B.S. 6,13,000 0 0 Since added 72,000 0 0	6,85,000 0 0
(6) Chemical Eng.—	
(a) Building as per last B.S. 97,000 0 0 Since added 15,000 0 0	1,12,000 0 0
(b) Equipments as per last B.S. 2,22,000 0 0 Since added 1,03,000 0 0	3,25,000 0 0
(7) Pharmaceutics—	
(a) Building as per last B.S. 38,000 0 0 Since added 12,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
(b) Equipment as per last B.S. 92,000 0 0 Since added 65,000 0 0	1,57,000 0 0
(8) Govt. of India Scientific Man- power Committee grant for development of facilities for Research Training and Post Graduate Work	5,09,000 0 0
Govt of India grant under Five Year Plan for :	
(i) Res. in T.T. College	1,99,000 0 0
(ii) Res. in Education and Edu. Psychology	
(iii) Res. in Vedas, Indian Philosophy, Sanskrit Litt. and Puranas	
(iv) Development of Hindi Dept.	

48. Electric Re-organisatic Scheme out of Govt. of India Loan grant as per last B.S. 3,45,746 4 2 Since added 2,29,089 8 0	5,74,835 12 2	89,47,265 6 6
IV. P.W.D. Stores . . . . .	..	32,776 14 9
V. Sundry Debts Recoverable :		
1. Amount of Ladies Club ad- justable	1,595 9 0	
2. Amount of Assi Nala Bridge and Road adjustable	0 7 6	
3. Amount of Engineering College partition wall and furniture account adjustable	243 11 6	
4. Amount of late Pt. Aditya Ram Trust Fund invest- ment adjustable	266 14 2	
5. R. D. Joshi's Property Fund	389 9 0	
6. Amount of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research adjustable as per last B.S.	731 8 9	
7. C.S.I.R. grant for Intensity Variation of Short Waves	0 0 6	
8. Amount of Shri Krishnar- panam Charity Trust Chair adjustable	3,030 1 0	
9. Amount of Shri Mahabir Jain Chair adjustable	5,720 0 0	
10. Funds for repairs and renewals of L. D. Guest House adjustable	3,123 11 7	

Capital and Liabilities	Details	Total	Property and Assets	Details	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government of India Grant for Research in Science	20,000 0 0		11. Amount of Raja Motichand Chair quarters repairs adjustable	2,344 3 1	
Government Grant for Engineering College	25,000 0 0		12. Amount of repairs of Jodhpur residences adjustable	7,888 7 3	
U.P. Government Grant for Books	50,000 0 0		13. Amount of Tech. Building extension account adjustable	6 0 0	
U.P. Govt. Grant for Glass Deptt.	20,000 0 0		14. International House Fund Exp. adjustable	4,271 13 3	
U. P. Government grant for Ayurvedic College Building	1,00,000 0 0		15. U.P. Govt. grant for Bharat Kala Bhawan	250 14 3	
U.P. Government grant for Ayurvedic College Operation Theatre	1,00,000 0 0		16. Refugee Fund	4,070 0 0	
U.P. Government grant for Ayurvedic College Equipment	10,000 0 0		17. Expenses out of Research Fund for Porcelain Dishes adjustable as per last B.S.	22 7 9	
U.P. Government grant for Ayurvedic College, Herbarium	25,000 0 0		18. Repairs to Other Sch. Quarters	74 7 9	
U.P. Government grant for Hospital Equipment	2,000 0 0		19. Birla Hindi Publication Board Fund	1,728 10 0	
U.P. Government grant for Dairy Farm cows	20,000 0 0		20. Amount of Medical Department adjustable as per last B.S.	6,400 0 0	
U.P. Govt. grant for N.C.C.	18,200 0 0		21. Amount of Building etc. adjustable :		
U.P. Govt. grant for Drainage	20,000 0 0		(a) Engineering College Building	74,515 12 9	
U.P. Government grant for Bharat Kala Bhawan	12,000 0 0		(b) Engineering College Hostel	1,55,732 6 6	
U.P. Govt. grant for C.H.C. Kamachha Equipment	10,000 0 0		(c) Eng. College Hostel Furniture	7,872 13 0	
U.P. Govt. grant for C. H. Girls School	19,500 0 0		(d) Women's College Building	42,578 13 6	
U.P. Govt. grant for Central Hindu School Building	3,000 0 0		(e) Women's Hostel Building	82,757 13 9	
G.I. grant for Ore-Dressing Equipment (Min. Met.)	22,000 0 0		(f) Women's College Furniture	30,197 5 3	
Ditto for Glass Technology (Non-recurring)	1,75,000 0 0		(g) Women's Hostel Furniture	9,321 12 0	
			(h) T.T. College Building	18,081 5 9	
			(i) College of Min. & Met. Hostel Bldg. out of Loan Grant	16,916 2 0	
			(j) College of Min. & Met. Furniture	9,301 0 0	

Ditto for College of Science :			
(a) Physics Deptt. Equipment	50,000	0	0
(b) Chemistry Deptt. ditto	25,000	0	0
(c) Botany Deptt. ditto	25,000	0	0

Ditto for Establishment of School of Asian Studies	1,00,000	0	0
Ditto for Swimming Pool Construction	15,000	0	0

Donation from Pandit Govind Malaviya as per last B.S.	20,845	2	9
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Women's College Silver Jubilee Fund as per last B.S.	7,463	10	0
Received during the year 1953-54	4,662	0	0
	12,125	10	0

Less expenditure having no tangible assets	54	12	0
College of Music & Fine Arts Fund	30,288	4	6
C. H. Girls' School Swarna Jayanti Fund	1,562	2	0

Other special donations (below Rs. 10,000) :			
as per last B.S.	11,16,420	0	7
Received during the year 1953-54	11,826	2	3
	11,28,246	2	10

Less—Expenditure having no tangible assets	1,993	12	9
	11,26,252	6	1
	1,31,72,359	10	3

(k) Engineering College Hostel Building out of Loan grant	7,784	3	6
(l) Agriculture College Tubewell	573	12	9
(m) Agri. College Equipment	39,465	8	0
(n) Agri. College Hostel Furniture	4,239	0	0
(o) Ruiyya Hostel Akhara	124	15	3
(p) Bath-room and urinal S.S. Hospital out of U.P. Govt. grant	2,000	0	0
(q) Furniture Ayurvedic College out of U.P. Govt. grant	5,817	1	6
(r) S.S. Hospital Equipment out of U.P. Govt. grant	2,316	3	9
(s) Ayurvedic Coll. equipment out of U.P. Govt. grant	2,585	2	9
(t) Extension to Children	295	6	9
(u) C.H. Girls' School Stage	634	6	0
(v) Compound Wall and Cycle Shed C.H. School	26	1	3
(w) Water Pipe Lines overhead tank Morvi Hostel	1,444	12	3
(x) Fencing C. H. C. out of C.H.C. Silver Jubilee Fund	614	12	0
22. Science College Day Expenses	84	0	0
23. Arts College Day Expenses	1,416	2	0
24. Agriculture College Day Expenses	3	11	0
25. Basanti Devi Property : Expenses adjustable out of Special donations	357	13	0
26. Sitanivas Building Repairs	32	2	0
27. C.H. School Kothua Shed	7,613	0	6
28. B.H.U. Hostels (Spl. Garden Fund)	142	3	9
	5,69,064	3	1

Capital and Liabilities	Details	Total	Property and Assets	Details	Total
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(4) Donations for General purposes as per last B.S.	91,90,204 13 6		VI. Advances as per last B.S.	2,39,317 14 10½	
Additions during the year	1,08,613 13 0	92,98,818 10 6	Net additions during the year	9,612 3 0	2,48,930 1 10½
(5) Donation for Sri M. M. Malaviyaji V. C. Commemoration Fund	..	16,928 10 0	(b) P.W.D. Sales recoverable	8,171 6 6	
(6) Shri M. M. Malaviyaji Memorial Fund as per last B.S.	..	1,30,371 7 8	(c) P. W. D. Miscellaneous Advances	10,901 6 3	2,68,002 14 7½
(7) Donation for Women's College as per last B.S.	..	3,66,800 0 0	VII. Security Deposit with Banaras Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd.	..	2,800 0 0
(8) Central Hindu School Swarn Jayanti Fund as per last B.S.	48,030 12 3		VIII. Investments at face value : Government Securities and Municipal Debentures :		
Less Expenses having no tangible assets	61 6 0	47,969 6 3	1. 2½% Loan 1962	1,000 0 0	
(9) Women's College Reserve Fund	..	12,003 8 8	2. 3% G.P. Notes 1896-97	5,500 0 0	
(10) Central Hindu College properties, excluding revenue yielding properties and endowments for scholarships and perpetual grants	..	12,07,859 0 5	3. 3% Loan 1958	5,000 0 0	
(11) Central Hindu School Board Special Funds	..	1,94,977 12 8½	4. 3% Funding Loan 1963-65	25,100 0 0	
(12) Shri M. M. Malaviya Memorial Fund Investment Reserve Fund	..	625 0 0	5. 3% Conversion Loan 1946 as per last B.S.	36,49,800/-	
(13) Special Fund Investment Reserve Fund	..	630 0 0	Since added	12,000/-	36,61,800 0 0
(14) Shrimad Bhagwat Gita Fund	..	20,000 0 0	6. 3% Funding Loan 1966-68		12,18,000 0 0
(15) Students' General Union Building Fund	..	40,000 0 0	7. 3% 1st Development Loan 1970-75	23,000 0 0	
			8. 3½% Treasury Bond	21,400 0 0	
			9. 4% Loan 1960-70	24,500 0 0	
			10. 4% U.P. Loan 1964	2,92,000/-	
			Since added	48,000/-	3,40,000 0 0
			11. 4% Coupon Debentures of Tata Power Co., Ltd.	50,000 0 0	
			12. 6% Calcutta Municipal Loan	1,16,700 0 0	

16) Women's College Gymnasium
Building Fund

3,000 0 0

(17) Funds Capitalised :

(i) Development Reserve Fund	149	13	6
(ii) Library Fund	75,572	7	2
(iii) Medicine Fund	1,020	0	0
(iv) U.P. Govt. grant for Glass Department	6,081	3	0
(v) Jodhpur Chair Quarters Sinking Fund	128	3	6
(vi) Raja Motichand Chair Quarters Sinking Fund	499	7	6
(vii) Municipal grant for Bharat Kala Bhawan	100	0	0
(viii) U.P. Govt. annual grant for Bharat Kala Bhawan	3,488	0	0

87,039 2 8

IV. Liability for unspent obligations :

i. For Chairs :

(a) Jodhpur Chair	70,772	9	1
(b) Nizam Chair of Indian Culture	5,159	9	4
(c) Holkar Visiting Professorship	1,02,421	3	4
(d) J.K. Fellowships	445	13	3
(e) Nopany Education Trust Fellowship	112	14	6
(f) Dhanrajgiri Chair	19,239	7	2
(g) Dharbhanga Chair	2,517	12	6
(h) Bandhavesh Maharaj Martand Singh Chair of Mining	26,459	11	0
(i) Svetamber Jain Chair	893	15	7
(j) H. H. Kasivasi Arulnandi Chair of Saiva Siddhanta	256	2	5
(k) Varni Chair	766	10	6
(l) J.K. Birla Chair of Pali	943	10	3
(m) Raja Jwala Prasad Chair	17,536	13	6
(n) Sir Sayaji Rao Chair & Fellowships			

13. 5% Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Debentures 1970 (Stock) as per last B/S.

4,92,000

Since sold

19,000

4,73,000 0 0

14. Shares in Joint Stock Companies :

(a) Shares of Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi, as per last B/S.

6,400

Since added

1,050

7,450 0 0

(b) Shares of Arrah Sasaram Light Rly. Co., Ltd.

10,000 0 0

(c) Shares of Nainital Bank Ltd.

1,000 0 0

(d) Shares of Birla Jute Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

20,500 0 0

(e) Shares of Keshoram Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

29,500 0 0

(f) Shares of Darbhanga Sugar Co., Ltd.

1,000 0 0

(g) Cumulative Preference Shares of South Madras Elec. Supply Corp. Ltd.

4,260 0 0

(h) Preference Shares of New Central Jut Mills Co., Ltd.

2,500 0 0

(i) Preference Shares of Burrakur Coal Co., Ltd.

2,500 0 0

(j) Shares of Madura Mills Co., Ltd.

1,500 0 0

(k) Preference Shares of Oriental Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

10,000 0 0

(l) Shares of Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

500 0 0

(m) Shares of Union Jute Co. Ltd.

1,000 0 0

(n) Shares of Kankanarrah Co., Ltd.

500 0 0

Capital and Liabilities			Property and Assets		
Details		Total	Details		Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
(o) Maharja Shri Ram Chandra Bhanjdeo Chair and Fellowships . . .	13,511 5 3		(o) Shares of Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd. . .	2,000 0 0	
(p) Maharaja Manindra-chandra Nandi Chair . .	..		as per last B.S. . . .		
(q) Seth Moti Lal manik. .	5,400 0 0		(r) Shares of Anglo India Jute Mills Co., Ltd. . .	500 0 0	
Chand Fellowship . . .	1,674 3 9	2,68,111 13 5	(q) Shares of Dunlop Rubber Co. (India), Ltd. . .	7,000 0 0	
(r) Nepal Govt. Chair . .			(r) Shares of Agartara Co., Ltd. . .	2,000 0 0	
2. For Scholarships and Prizes . .	..	3,01,941 5 10	(s) Shares of Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. Co., Ltd. . .	500 0 0	
3. For other Special Funds :			(t) Shares of Burdwan Katwa Rly Co., Ltd. . .	5,000 0 0	
1. Dalmia Chair . . .	52 10 0		(u) Shares of Kalighat Rly Co., Ltd. . .	500 0 0	
2. Geeta Fund . . .	3,872 7 9		(v) Shares of Bankura Damodar Rly, Co., Ltd. .	1,700 0 0	
3. Temple Fund . . .	1,23,346 0 6		(w) Shares of Howrah Sheakhalla Light Rly. Co. Ltd. . .	4,500 0 0	
4. Temple Maintenance Fund . .	10,432 8 0		(x) Shares of Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Rly. Co. Ltd. . .	20,500 0 0	61,01,410 0 0
5. Sah Brindaban Das Fund . .	15,551 3 5				
6. Ganga Glass Works Research Fund . . .	153 1 9				
7. Industrial Chemistry Research Fund for Ebonite Rods, Rubber etc. . .	243 1 3				
8. Seger Cone & Kiln Manufacturing . . .	359 0 9				
9. Fund for Artificial Silk Manufacture . . .	2,031 2 6				
10. Irrigation Canal . . .	1,402 10 0				
11. Gratuity & Compassionate Fund for the employees of the University . . .	5,430 9 1				

IX. Investments in Short Term Deposits with

(i) Imperial Bank of India, Banaras . . .	2,00,000 0 0	
(ii) United Commercial Bank Ltd., Banaras . . .	3,50,000 0 0	
(iii) Punjab National Bank Ltd., Banaras . . .	3,50,000 0 0	9,00,000 0 0

12. Do. C.H.School. Board . . .	919	4	0
13. Fund for Hindi translation . . .	500	0	0
14. Portbander Annakshetra . . .	360	0	9
15. T.T. College Special Fund . . .	3,025	7	6
16. Women's College Hostel Food Fund . . .	89	8	5
17. Sanatan Dharma Fund . . .	178	1	3
18. Interest payable on Security Deposits . . .	2,399	6	6
19. Smt. Bhagwan Devi Fund for medicines to poor patients . . .	90	0	6
20. Poor Boys' Fund (Students' Welfare Fund) . . .	6,922	14	3
21. C.H. School Hostel Food Fund . . .	928	8	6
22. Common Room Fund . . .	19,436	11	10
23. B.H.U. Journal Fund . . .	61,671	6	6
24. Physical Culture Fund . . .	25,131	13	10
25. Students' Union Fund . . .	3,468	8	9
26. B.H.U. Parliament Fund . . .	2,943	6	9
27. B.H.U. Parliament & B.H.U. Students' Union Election Fund . . .	486	14	3
28. C.H.C. Hall Engagement Fund . . .	306	0	0
29. Nand Kishore Lodge Receipt Fund . . .	518	9	6
30. Prof. S.C. De's Fund . . .	4,205	15	9
31 Reserve Fund for repairs of Prof. S.C. De's Quarter . . .	998	7	11
32. Reserve Fund for repairs of Rameshwar Cottage . . .	493	7	6
33. Reserve Fund for repairs of Kashi Raj College of Indology Fund Quarters . . .	5,260	6	0
34. Reserve Fund for repairs of Raja Dhanrajgiri Chair Qrs. . .	6,069	8	0
35. Reserve Fund for repairs of Gulab Devi Birla Scholarship Quarters . . .	1,985	4	10
36. Reserve Fund for repairs of Vassanji Khimji Chair Qrs. (Ayurveda Quarters) . . .	1,429	7	4

Investment in Fixed Deposit with the United Commercial Bank Limited, Banaras . . . 17,291 10 0

XI. Provident Fund Investments : . . .			
(a) 3% Conversion Loan 1946 as per last B.S. . . .	13,73,000	0	0
(b) 3½% U. P. Loan 1962 as last . . .	7,00,000	0	0
(c) 4% U.P. Loan 1964 . . .			
As per last B.S. 2,25,000/-			
Since added 1,75,000/- . . .	4,00,000	0	0
(d) 4% U.P. State Development Loan 1963 purchased . . .	50,000	0	0
XII. Cash and other balances : . . .	25,23,000	0	0

A. With Central Office :

(a) In Current a/c with Bankers . . .			
(i) Special Fund a/c . . .	13,50,730	1	8
(ii) P. Fund a/c . . .	99,320	3	2
(iii) M.M.M. Fund a/c . . .	737	7	8
(b) Cash in hand . . .			
(i) General Fund "R" a/c . . .			
(ii) Spl. Fund a/c : . . .	10,12,890	0	0
(c) On C.H.School Bd., a/c : . . .			
(i) In Current a/c with Bankers . . .	27,133	4	6
(ii) Cash in hand . . .			
	24,90,811	1	0

B. With C. H. School Board on Special Fund a/c:

(a) In Current accounts with Bankers . . .	5,617	1	2
(b) In Post Office a/c . . .	1,199	1	7

Capital and Liabilities	Details	Total	Property and Assets	Details	Total
	Rs. as.p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
37. Do. (Commerce Fund quarters)	1,722 14 3		(c) In Post Office a/c against P. Fund of teachers	1,09,827 10 0	
38. Reserve Fund for repairs of Raj Rani Khanna Quarters	1,850 12 2		(d) Cash in hand	41 15 11½	
39. Reserve Fund for repairs of Jain Swetamber Chair Qrs.	1,397 13 1			<u>1,27,477 12 8½</u>	
			C. Imprests with Departments	<u>34,393 4 4</u>	<u>26,52,682 2 ½</u>
40. Reserve Fund for repairs and renewals of Kashi Raj College of Music & Fine Arts Qrs.	8,328 6 5		XIII(i) Defalcation in Law College as per last B/S.	1,610 0 0	
41. Sinking Fund for Raja Dhanrajgiri Chair Quarters	6,119 0 5		(ii) Defalcation in Engineering College and College of Mining & Metallurgy as per last B/S. pending adjustment	11,247 12 6	
42. Sinking Fund for Raja Motichand Chair quarters	18,600 7 3		(iii) Amount of defalcation in the Colleges of Tech. and Ayvd., subject to scrutiny if any, pending adjustment	<u>9,658 14 0</u>	<u>22,516 10 6</u>
43. Jodhpur, Residences Fund for renewals	41,853 0 7				
44. Sinking Fund for Jain Swetamber Chair quarters	9,503 11 0		XIV Excess of disbursements over receipts of the C.H. School Board, as per last B/S.	<u>82,759 13 8½</u>	
45. Sinking Fund for Kashi Raj College of Indology quarters	7,166 4 3		Deficit of the year	<u>19,959 11 5</u>	<u>1,02,719 9 1½</u>
46. Sinking Fund for Prof. S. C. De's quarter	654 5 3				
47. (a) Sinking Fund for Vassanji Khimji Commerce Fund Qrs.	2,409 8 8				
(b) Sinking Fund for do Ayurveda Qrs.	1,707 10 11				
48. Sinking Fund Sitaniwas Bldg.	276 0 0				
49. Sinking Fund for Gulab Devi Birla scholarships quarters	5,322 1 10				
50. Sinking Fund for Raj Rani Devi Khanna quarters	2,401 5 8				
51. Sinking Fund for Rameshwar Chaubey Cottage	907 7 8				

52. Sinking Fund for Other Scholarships Quarters	167	3	10
53. Govt. grant for Di-Ethyl Phthalate Scheme	409	1	3
54. Imperial Council of Agri. Research grant for Tomato & Potato	114	10	3
55. Grants from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for			
(a) Scheme of Light on Electric Conductivity	406	14	9
(b) Pilot Plant Experiment	1,350	7	6
(c) Study of Nature of Atmospheres	437	11	0
(d) Scheme of Polarisation of Down coming Radio Waves.	2,080	1	9
(e) Investigation of Molecular Spectra	219	1	3
(f) Investigation of Scattering of Radio Waves	1,932	14	3
(g) High Purity Titanium Metal	2,255	8	11
(h) Experiments in Neem Oil Carbon-di-Sulphide etc.	293	5	6
(i) Studies in Stereo Chemistry	269	13	3
(j) Critical examination of the use of nepheline syenite in Indian Glass Factories	230	6	0
(k) Study of refractory and ceramic properties of Indian pyrophyllite	2,059	0	3
(l) Investigations on the critical conditions for producing Plaster of Paris for making moulds for potteries and utilisation of waste Plaster of Paris moulds	603	13	9

Capital and Liabilities	Details	Total	Property and Assets	Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
56. Grant from the Director, Bihar Fire Bricks for College of Min & Metallurgy . . .	154 6 7				
57. Silver Jubilee Fund . . .	1,179 4 9				
58. R. B. Shyam Manoharlal Maternity Fund . . .	2,699 13 0				
59. B.H.U. Publication Fund . .	11,034 11 9				
60. B.H.U. Conference Fund . .	1,280 0 0				
61. B.H.U. Painting Fund . . .	890 0 0				
62. Interest on investments of other Special Funds . . .	4,17,728 0 2				
63. Brijlal Bhatia Endowment income for training in Water Proofing Fabrics . . .	1,512 13 7				
64. Geology Department Fund . .	240 0 0				
65. Rent of Approved Lodges . .	20,890 6 0				
66. Government of India grant in aid for Fundamental Research . .	1,400 0 0				
67. I.C.O.C. grant for Research on Genetics and Breeding of mustards . . .	2,771 4 0				
68. Interest on Seth Gauri Shanker Goenka Fund . . .	4,858 10 4				
69. Reserve Fund for Recommendations of Narendra Deva Committee for : . . .					
(i) Additional Staff etc. . . .	15,000 0 0				
(ii) Labour Welfare Scheme . . .	11,732 7 6				
(iii) Servant's Uniforms . . .	27,348 12 3				
70. Development Reserve Fund . .	9,807 0 11				
71. Depreciation Fund . . .	3,00,000 0 0				
72. University Press Depreciation Fund . . .	13,898 10 7				
73. Reserve Fund for Panchang . .	25,879 5 3				
74. Grant from U.P. Govt. for Artificial Silk Manufacture . . .	99 5 6				

75. Grant from U.P. Govt. for Mineral Survey	0	2	1	
76. U. P. Govt. grant for Technological subjects	7	9	8	
77. U. P. Govt. grant for Electric Insulators testing Laboratory for Ceramics Deptt.	41	4	0	
78. Grant from Scientific Research Committee, U.P. Allahabad	82,113	8	9	
79. U.P. Govt. grant for Anti-Malaria Scheme	1	9	6	
80. U. P. Govt. grant for S. S. Hospital for eye treatment	364	12	0	
81. U.P. Govt. grant for Glass	2,655	7	0	
82. Ayurvedic Pharmacy (Supply of Medicine to U. P. Govt.) Fund	31,580	5	9	
83. Jagannath Prasad Fund for Primary Hindi Education in villages	11,844	7	9	
84. Pt. M. M. Malaviya Memorial Lectures	296	4	0	
85. Col. Bawa Jiwan Singh Memorial Lectures	658	0	0	
86. P.E.N. Conference Fund	1,589	9	3	
87. Govt. of India grant for Anti-Malaria Scheme	97	5	3	
88. Govt of India grant under Five Year Plan for				
(1) Research in T.T. College	9,000	0	0	
(2) Research in Education and Educational Psychology	42,000	0	0	
(3) Research in Vedas, Indian Philosophy, Sanskrit, Literature and Puranas	37,500	0	0	
(4) Development of Hindi Dep.	5,171	15	3	
89. C.H. Girls School Food Fund	122	12	1	
90. Raja Sahib of Bhori Field Exploration Fund	217	8	2	
91. Medicine Fund	6,708	3	6	
92. Library Books Fund	33,427	8	10	15,71,745 15 4
V. Provident Fund				26,22,320 3 2

Capital and Liabilities	Details	Total	Property and Assets	Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
VI. Deposits and retentions					
1. Security Deposits	32,079 3 9				
2. P.W.D. Deposits	88,343 8 0				
3. Ayurvedic Tax a/c.	203 9 3				
4. Other Deposits	6,01,927 4 11				
5. Suspense a/c. ; Defalcation in Engineering College and Mining and Metallurgy College Fund	11,247 12 6				
6. Suspense pending adjust- ment	3,900 0 0				
7. Suspense a/c : Defalcation in the Colleges of Tech. and Ayurveda fund, sub- ject to scrutiny	9,658 14 0				
8. Govt of India grant for Emergency	2,00,000 0 0				
9. Unpaid Prov. Fund.	38,115 7 0	9,85,475 11 5			
VII. School Board Loan Account	..	1,27,715 8 7½			
VIII(a) Due to Imperial Bank of India, Banaras-Over- draft "R" account (secured against Govt. Securities of the face value of Rs. 36,01,000)	11,47,316 8 0				
(b) P.W.D. A/c overdrawn	36 0 0	11,47,352 8 0			
IX. Loan from Govt. of India					
(a) For Hostels					
1. For Engineering College	2,18,000 0 0				
2. For College of Mining and Metallurgy	3,17,000 0 0				
	5,35,000 0 0				
Less Paid	16,212 0 0				
	5,18,788 0 0				

(b) For College of Technology

Hostel	2,11,000	0	0		
(c) For Electric Re-organisation Scheme	6,50,000	0	0	13,79,788	0 0
X. Excess of receipts over disbursements of B. H. U. General fund A/c : Surplus for the year	1,23,644	5	1		
Less Deficit as per last B/S	32,331	7	11½	91,312	13 1½
Total . . . . .	..			4,19,91,184	13 10½

S.N. PRASAD,
For Accountant.J. D. SANWAL,
Superintendent (Accounts)

I 1. U.P. Govt. Non-Recurring
grant

1,00,000 0 0

1,00,000 0 0

III. *Equipment :*

1. C.H.C. Psychology and Philosophy	41	9	0	
2. Physics Deptt.	2,407	7	6	
3. Spectroscopy Deptt.	4,799	1	0	
4. Organic Chemist Res. Section	1,306	8	0	
5. Botany Deptt.	1,313	2	0	
6. Zoology Deptt.	1,089	1	9	
7. Geology Deptt.	4,631	5	6	
8. Geophysics Deptt.	437	3	0	
9. Geography Deptt.	1,561	11	0	
10. Women's College	6,521	14	3	
11. S.S. Hospital	389	2	0	
12. Ayurvedic Pharmacy	478	6	6	
13. Engineering College	9,344	5	0	
14. Engineering College Water Works	348	5	0	
15. Ind. Chem. Deptt.	3,409	9	0	
16. Glass Technology (Gas Plant)	1,875	0	0	
17. C.H. College, Kamachha	3,345	13	3	
18. Ceramics Deptt.	1,536	3	0	
19. Glass Deptt.	1,500	0	0	
20. P.W.D.—Tools and Plant	750	0	0	47,085 10 9

IV. *Furniture :*

1. Pro. Vice-Chancellor's Office	7,598	15	3	
2. Library	2,995	2	0	
3. Central Hindu College (Statistics)	95	0	0	
4. Spectroscopy Deptt.	124	15	3	
5. Botany Deptt.	124	7	0	
6. Geology Deptt.	125	0	0	
7. Geophysics Deptt.	717	3	3	
8. Medical Deptt.	433	9	3	
9. College of Technology	85	5	0	
10. Hostels	11	1	0	
11. Women's College Hostel	779	9	0	
12. Security Arrangements	2,455	0	0	
13. Typewriters	6,520	11	0	
14. Cycles	556	8	0	22,622 6 0

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54		Payments	Actuals for 1953-54	
	Details	Total		Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
			V. Live Stock, Carts & Carriages, Town Committee	1,262 13 3	1,262 13 3
			VI. Out of Residue of Adminis- trative Sanction of 1952-53 :—		
			A. Buildings :		
			1. Science College	209 14 6	
			2. Women's College	3,514 8 0	
			3. B.H.U.Hostels for Boys	8,604 9 9	
			4. Women's College Hostel	—179 12 0	
			5. Glass Deptt.	155 0 0	
			6. C.H.C., Kamachha	360 5 6	
			7. K. E. & A B. Hestels at Kamachha	5,811 3 6	18,475 13 3
			B. Equipment :		
			1. C.H.C.	504 12 3	
			2. Philosophy and Psychology Deptt.	168 10 0	
			3. Spectroscopy Deptt.	2,204 7 0	
			4. Botany Deptt.	2,327 8 0	
			5. Woemen's College	6,943 1 9	
			6. Ayurvedic College	4,064 0 0	
			7. Engineering College	2,250 0 0	
			8. C.H.C Kamachha	3,330 6 0	21,793 5 0
Total Receipts		1,24,429 8 4	Total Expenditure		2,06,703 6 8
Deficit		82,273 14 5			
Grand Total		2,06,703 6 8	Grand Total		2,06,703 6 8

S.N. PRASAD,
FOR Accountant.J.D. SANWAL,
Superintendent (Accounts).A.A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner O.A.D.JYOTIRHUSHAN GUPTA,
Honorary Treasurer.

PART II—SEC. 3] THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, JULY 23, 1953

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54		Payments	Actuals for 1953-54	
	Details	Total		Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
			3. University Office :		
			(1) Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P.F.	2,09,394	5 6
			(2) Stationery	6,831	7 9
			(3) Printing	14,098	14 0
			(4) Postage & Telegrams	2,823	7 9
			(5) Audit charges	1,080	0 0
			(6) Repairs to furniture	764	0 6
			(7) Receipt Stamps	1,439	13 0
			(8) Motor Expenses	1,652	9 3
			(9) Electric Charges	1,514	4 0
			(10) Miscellaneous	41,545	0 0
			(11) Telephone charges	1,122	12 0
			(12) Water charges	1,000	0 0
				2,83,266	9 9
			4. Treasury :		
			(1) Establishment	6,479	3 0
				6,479	3 0
4. University Estates :			5. University Estates Office :		
A. Properties Endowed for fixed sum			(1) Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P.F.	18,753	15 0
(i) Gouripur (Mymensingh)		(2) Stationery & Printing	152	12 9
(ii) Mirzapur		(3) Travelling expenses	109	7 6
(iii) Amavan (Pama)		(4) Land Revenue and Cess	1,175	4 0
			(5) Rent & Taxes	67	0 11
			(6) Law charges	187	1 3
			(7) Miscellaneous expenses	93	9 6
			(8) Repairs to Buildings	10,730	4 6
			(9) Repairs to furniture		
			(10) Postage	63	5 0

B. Properties in Banaras

(1) University Mahal			
(i) Rent of Land	13,916	11	0
(ii) Sale of Sayar	6,098	10	0
(iii) Rent of Staff quarters	25,897	14	3
(iv) Rent of L. D. Guest House	1,135	0	0
(v) Miscellaneous (Rector's lodge)	45	9	0
	<u>47,097</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

(2) Other Properties

(1) Properties at Kamachha			
(a) Rent of Shops	1,402	4	9
(b) Rent of House			
(c) Rent of Garden & Land			
(ii) Ramnagar Barracks	1,800	0	0
(iii) Baroda House	1,048	0	0
(iv) Porebunder Property	398	1	0
	<u>4,648</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>

C. Properties outside Banaras

(1) Nurpur Shahpur	504	0	0
(2) Gidha (Ghabraha)	..		
(3) Mahadeo Prasad's Property	633	5	6
(4) Assam House, Simla	6,999	1	0
	<u>8,136</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>59,877</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>

B. Other Properties :

(1) Properties at Kamachha			
(a) Rent payable to Banaras State	525	3	6
(b) Ground Rent & Municipal Taxes			
(c) Ground Rent for Garden and Land			

(2) Other Properties

(a) Baroda House	460	12	6
(b) Porebunder Property	224	4	0
	<u>1,210</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>

C. Properties outside Banaras

(1) Nurpur Shahpur	119	8	0
(2) Gidha (Ghabraha)	..		
(3) Mahadeo Prasad's Property at Lucknow	51	11	0
(4) Assam House, Simla	6,060	2	0
	<u>6,231</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>38,774</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

8. General Charges :

32,866 6 6	1. Ceremonials	505 12 3
	2. N.C. Corps	3,119 0 9
9,383 15 0	3. Other B.H.U. contributions and grants	10,089 14 0
1,955 11 6	4. Travelling Expenses	18,689 2 9
,710 14 3	5. Emergent and Unforeseen Expenses	3,877 3 9
	6. Electric charges of Light & Fans etc. of various depts. of the University	6,938 1 9
	7. Visits and Parties	1,049 8 0
	8. Holkar Guest House	625 11 0
	9. Leave Allowance . . . . .	..
	10. Proctor's Office	4,551 11 6
	11. Contribution to C. H. School Board	13,571 12 9
	12. Repairs to C.H.S. Board Building	4,854 13 6
	13. Conveyance to Prof. S.C. De	1,601 2 3
	14. Cochin Guest House Expenses	2,301 9 0
	15. L. D. Guest House Miscellaneous Expenses	1,188 11 0
	16. Physical Training Scheme	13,749 5 0
	17. University Guest Car Exp.	5,558 1 3
	18. Malaviyaji Jayanti & Shradh Expenses	453 14 9
	19. Bharat Kala Bhawan	17,573 5 3
	20. Amount written off (Balance cost of the office cycle of the College of Indology)	75 15 0
	21. Provision as per Narendra Deva Committee Report for :	
	(1) Labour Welfare Scheme etc.	11,500 0 0
	(2) Servants' Uniform	15,000 0 0

Actuals for 1953-54		Payments	Actuals for 1953-54	
Details	Total		Details	Total
Rs as p	Rs. as p		Rs as. p.	Rs. as p
		22. Fellows in Agri. College under National Indian Institute	306 1 6	
		23 Provision for French students	2,212 2 9	
		24 Indian Commerce Conference	1,000 0 0	
		25 Ceramics Silver Jubilee Exp	1,000 0 0	
			1,41,392 15 9	
45,916 15 3		9 Depreciation	1,00,000 0 0	
			1,00,000 0 0	
		10. Music Department		
		Establishment	2,400 0 0	
		Contingencies	160 0 0	
			2,560 0 0	
		II Library		
5,419 10 0		1 Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P F	52,233 11 9	
6,419 10 0		2. Printing	492 2 0	
		3. Repairs to Furniture	194 6 0	
		4 Electric Light charges	586 4 0	
		5. Book Binding	3,172 5 0	
		6 Miscellaneous	724 14 3	
		7 Repairs to Building	83 0 3	
		8. Books	54,500 0 0	
		9. Fire Insurance	1,912 8 0	
		10. Water charges	800 0 0	
		11 Telephone charges	289 0 0	
			1,14,988 3 3	

11. (a) Librarianship Course			
(i) Admission Fee			
(ii) Tuition Fee	2, 421	0	0
	2,096	0	0

11 (a) Librarianship Course			
			1,000 0 0
			1,000 0 0

12. University Examinations :

1 Examination Fee

(a) Admission Examination	47,436	5	6
(b) Intermediate Exam.	35,310	10	0
(c) B.A. & B.Sc. etc. Exam.	99,886	6	0
(d) M.A. & M.Sc. etc. Exam.	55,641	12	0
(e) B.Ed. & M. Ed. Exams.	5,963	0	0
(f) Engineering Examinations	19,130	0	0
(g) Min. & Met. Examinations	5,784	0	0
(h) LL.B. & LL.M. Exams.	15,718	0	0
(i) Sanskrit Examinations	1,241	0	0
(j) Ayurveda Examinations	7,386	8	0
(k) Paurohitya Exam.	57	0	0
(l) Previous Examination in Sanskrit	2,047	0	0
(m) Doctor of Letters	2,926	0	0
(n) Diploma in Music & Sculpture	625	0	0
(o) Diploma in Soap & Pottery etc.	102	0	0
(p) Diploma in French and German	117	0	0
(q) Diploma in Library Science	539	0	0
(r) Other Diplomas	676	0	0
(2) Enrolment Fee	7,997	0	0
(3) Gown Fee	941	0	0
(4) Miscellaneous	38,046	9	0
(5) Alumni Association	2,224	8	0

12. University Examinations :

(1) Fee for setting papers and marking Answer Books.

(a) Admission Examination	9,562	8	0
(b) Intermediate Examination	13,628	8	0
(c) B.A. & B.Sc. etc. Exam.	21,518	8	0
(d) M.A. & M.Sc. etc. Exam.	19,019	8	0
(e) B.Ed. & M. Ed. Exams.	2,251	0	0
(f) Engineering Examinations	7,528	8	0
(g) Min. & Met. Examinations	3,583	8	0
(h) LL.B. & LL.M. Exams.	6,049	0	0
(i) Sanskrit Examinations	2,953	0	0
(j) Ayurveda Examinations	3,338	4	0
(k) Paurohitya Examination	36	0	0
(l) Previous Exam. in Sanskrit	164	12	0
(m) Doctor of Letters	3,598	8	0
(n) Diploma Exam. in Soap and Pottery etc.	25	12	0
(o) Dip. Exam. in Lib. Science	148	0	0
(p) Other Diplomas	572	12	0
(2) Confidential Printing	48,298	7	0
(3) Printing of Rolls & Diplomas	10,863	7	0
(4) Printing of Minutes	1,642	2	0
(5) Stationery and Printing	10,203	7	6
(6) Postage and Registration	12,841	13	6
(7) Travelling expenses	30,886	1	6
(8) Cost of Answer Books	30,750	12	0
(9) Examination expenses	15,728	2	6
(10) Binding of tabulation registers	2,500	0	0

Receipts	Actuals, for 1953-54		Payments	Actuals, for 1953-54	
	Details	Total		Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
12 University Examinations—(Contd)			(11) Convocation Expenses .	6,108 9 6	
			(12) Hire charges of furniture .	1,036 0 0	
			(13) Tabulating Fee .	3,813 0 0	
			(14) Miscellaneous .	3,556 4 0	
			(15) Lectures .	714 8 0	
			(16) Repairs to furniture .	105 3 9	
			(17) Invigilation Expenses .	2,745 0 0	
			(18) Printing of old tabulation registers .	5,274 14 0	
			(19) Scholars' Register & Printing of Prospectus .	3,897 11 3	
	3,49,795 10 6	34,98,858 4 0		2,84,943 10 6	11,95,073 3 11
II. University Colleges :			II. University Colleges :		
A. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya :			A. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya :		
(a) Periodical Exam Fee .	..		1. Establishment of B. H. U. contribution to P. F. .	99,308 7 6	
(b) Contribution from Endowment .	3,431 14 0		2. Stationery and Printing .	136 4 0	
(c) Miscellaneous Receipts .	5 0 0		3. Postage and Telegrams .	5 7 0	
			4. Miscellaneous & College Day .	99 14 0	
			5. Periodical Examination .	..	
			6. Repairs to Building .	47 10 0	
	3,436 14 0			99,597 10 6	
			A. (ii) Director of Sanskrit Research		
			1. Establishment and B. H. U. contribution to P. F. .	4,426 7 0	
			2. Stationery .	48 14 0	
				4,475 5 0	
B. Religious Instruction	..		B. Religious Instruction :		
			1. Establishment and B. H. U. contribution to P. F. .	1,365 5 0	
				1,365 5 0	

Mural Hindu College

(1) Admission Fee	2,935.		
(2) Tuition Fee			
(3) Periodical Exam. Fee . .	7,075	0	0
(4) Other Receipts	1,279	0	0
(5) Contribution from Endow- ments	17,582	6	2
(6) Income from Vassanji Khimji Fund	2,123	7	9

33,33,738 1 11

D. College of Science :

(1) Admission Fee	3,541	0	0
(2) Tuition Fee	1,22,673	12	0
(3) Laboratory Fee	26,733	4	0
(4) Periodical Exam. Fee . .	2,827	8	0
(5) Other receipts	2,276	2	0
(6) Botanical Garden	396	10	0

Hindu College :

1. Establishment and B. H. U. contribution to P. F.	4,60,270	3	9
2. Stationery and Printing . .	1,966	10	9
3. Postage & Telegrams . . .	118	5	9
4. Repairs to Furniture . . .	516	4	9
5. Periodical Examination . .	3,150	8	0
6. Electric charges	1,315	8	9
7. Miscellaneous	671	14	3
8. Excursion			
(a) Economics . . . . .	..	
(b) History	435	8	0
(c) Psychology	119	2	6
9. Repairs to Building	681	7	6
10. Repairs to fans	98	12	0
11. Psychology Lab.	596	9	0
12. Statistical Lab.	161	13	3
13. Telephone charges	299	0	0

4,70,401 12 3

D. College of Science :

(1) Establishment and B. H. U. contribution to P. F.	5,11,131	1	9
(2) Stationery & Printing . . .	1,111		0
(3) Postage and Telegrams . .	452	9	
(4) Periodical Examination . .	1,002	4	0
(5) Repairs to Furniture . . .	112	4	0
(6) Miscellaneous	110	9	9
(7) Repairs to Building	7,601	7	6
(8) Laboratories . . . . .	..	
(a) Physical Lab. expenses .	6,881	14	0
(i) Electric charges	4,344	12	6
(b) Spectroscopy Section . .	2,907	11	0

32,991	8	0
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F. Law College :

1. Admission Fee	1,826	0	0
2. Tuition Fee	46,733	0	0
3. Periodical Examination	1	0	0
4. Miscellaneous	61	8	0
	48,621	8	0

G. College of Ayurveda and S.S. Hospital .

1. Admission Fee	649	0	0
2. Tuition Fee	44,636	6	0
3. Laboratory Fee	7,500	0	0
4. Periodical Exam. Fee	1,000	0	0
5. Miscellaneous	401	9	0
6. Grant from U. P. Govt.	85,000	0	0
7. Interest on Vassanji Khumji Chair Fund	3,365	3	0
8. Income from Bombay House	7,542	14	1
9. Pathological Test Fee	920	1	3
10. Income from Darbhanga Endowment	4,993	4	0
11. S. S. Hospital Fund Income	2,995	0	0
12. Ayurvedic Garden Receipts	253	13	9
13. Miscellaneous S.S. Hospital	799	7	0
	1,60,056	10	1

7. Painting Class	98	4	6
8. Electric charges	215	8	0
9. Repairs to Furniture	62	0	0
10. Sc. Lab. expenses	3,677	5	0
11. Postage & Telegrams	89	14	6
12. Telephone charges	291	0	0
	1,35,289	11	3

F. Law College .

1. Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P. F.	36,056	6	0
2. Stationery & Printing	178	11	6
3. Miscellaneous expenses	29	7	3
	36,264	8	9

G. College of Ayurveda and S.S. Hospital .

(a) College of Ayurveda

1. Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P. F.	1,25,302	3	3
2. Laboratory expenses (Science)	2,295	4	3
3. Pathology expenses	767	12	6
4. Anatomy expenses	1,497	9	6
5. Pharmacy Practical	1,085	1	6
6. Miscellaneous expenses	481	6	0
7. Stationery & Printing	829	4	6
8. Ayurvedic Garden expenses	7,614	14	9
9. Bombay House expenses			
10. Excursion	503	10	0
11. Periodical Examination	1,066	14	0
12. Research Grant			
13. Repairs to Furniture	474	2	6
14. Electric Charges	254	8	0
15. Drabya Guna Lab expenses	463	3	6
	1,42,635	14	3

... College of Indology :

1. Contribution from Endowments—			
(i) Kashi Raj Endowment	20,775	3	11
(ii) Sri Sayaji Rao Chair & Fellowships	14,557	7	3
(iii) Shri Ramchandra Bhanj Deo Chair & Fellowships	16,845	2	6
2. Admission Fee	206	0	0
3. Tuition Fee	5,404	0	0
2. Miscellaneous	31	0	0
	<u>57,818</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>8</u>

J. College of Music & Fine Arts :

1. Contribution from Endowment	13,908	11	9
2. Admission Fee	474	0	0
3. Tuition Fee	8,127	0	0
4. Miscellaneous	0	8	0
5. Jamkhandi House income	404	0	0
6. Interest on the amt. deposited with the Treasurer, Charitable Endowment Trust, Allahabad	2,171	3	0
	<u>25,085</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>
	8,50,346	10	5

III. Medical Department :

1. Medicine Fee from Staff	3,486	0	0
2. Medicine Fee from Hostels and Approved Lodges	27,460	0	3
3. Health Exam. Fee	7,857	0	0
4. Miscellaneous . . . . .	..	
	<u>38,803</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>
	38,803	0	3

. College of Indology :

1. Establishment	58,887	9	3
2. Excursion	1,000	0	0
3. Postage & Telegrams	38	12	6
4. Miscellaneous	99	15	9
5. Stationery & Printing	433	10	0
	<u>60,459</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>

J. College of Music & Fine Arts :

1. Establishment	39,943	7	6
2. Repairs to Instruments	154	0	0
3. Other expenses	252	1	6
4. Stationery & Printing	199	12	0
5. Postage	34	12	9
6. Sculpture Section	226	12	3
7. Painting	315	2	9
8. Electric charges . . . . .	..	
9. Music Section	65	4	0
10. Research Section	73	4	0
11. Jamkhandi House Expenses	71	2	6
	<u>41,335</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>3</u>
	18,42,818	11	0

III. Medical Department :

1. Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P. F.	26,010	10	6
2. Medicines	23,621	10	9
3. Stationery and Printing	375	10	0
4. Postage	25	3	9
5. Health Examination	5,865	15	9
6. Miscellaneous	398	7	9
	<u>56,279</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>
	56,279	10	6

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54		Payments	Actuals for 1953-54	
	Details	Total		Details	Total
IV. B. H. U. Hostels :	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	IV. B. H. U. Hostels :	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
(a) Hostels (for Boys) :			(a) Hostels (for Boys)		
1. Room rent, Electric Light fee and Water Charges .	2,55,127 7 3		1. Establishment and B. H. U. contribution to P. F. .	1,48,843 2 0	
2. Miscellaneous receipts .	1,517 6 3		2. Stationery & Printing .	1,688 6 0	
3. Garden receipts .	1,375 8 0		3. Repairs to furniture .	1,993 4 6	
			4. Repairs to Electric fittings .	3,285 8 9	
			5. Repairs to buildings .	30,167 2 6	
			6. Light charges .	90 8 6	
			7. Electric charges .	93,226 15 0	
			8. Water charges .	67,716 9 0	
			9. Miscellaneous .	2,377 2 6	
			10. Rent and taxes .	2,281 8 11	
			11. Garden contingencies .	1,062 9 3	
			12. Medicines and accessories .	1,965 12 3	
			13. City Students' Supervision Comm. and Approved Lodges-Establishment and other expenses .	9,784 6 0	
				3,64,482 15 2	
	2,58,020 5 6				
IV. (b) Women's College Hostel :			IV. (b) Women's College Hostel :		
1. Establishment Charges, Electric Light fee & Water Charges .	17,548 9 0		1. Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P.F. .	17,148 5 0	
2. Miscellaneous .	77 12 0		2. Stationery & Printing .	306 10 0	
3. Medicine fee from Staff and Students .	1,014 8 0		3. Repairs to furniture .	265 15 0	
			4. Electric Light .	8,952 4 0	
			5. Water charges .	11,200 0 0	
			6. Repairs to buildings .	2,420 0 9	
			7. Medicine .	2,230 1 9	
			8. Contingencies .	395 6 9	
	18,640 0 0	276,660 2 6		42,918 11 3	4,07,401 10 5

V. Scholarships from General Fund

VI. Productive Organisations :

I. Engineering College (Production)

A. Elec. Light & Power House :	
1. Electric Light and Power House Receipts	2,58,524 6 3
2. Bulb charges from Hostel students	} 5,161 7 9
3. Bulb charges from Residences	
4. Sale of cinder	1,600 13 6

2,65,268

V. Scholarships from General Fund :

A. Scholarships :

1. Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	6,996 0 0
2. C. H. College	2,648 0 0
3. C. H. College Kamachha Sec.	1,400 0 0
4. College of Science	1,350 0 0
5. College of Technology	1,329 0 0
6. Engineering College	1,710 0 0
7. College of Agriculture	420 0 0
8. College of Min. & Met.	1,937 8 0
9. College of Ayurveda	787 8 0
	18,578 0 0

B. Prizes and Medals :

1. Central Hindu College	55 8 9	18,633 8 9
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VI. Productive Organisations :

I. Engineering College (Production)

A. Elec. Light & Power House :

1. Establishment & B. H. U. contribution to P. F.	43,034 5 0
2. Employer's special contribution under State Insurance Act	1,253 0 0
3. Purchase of Energy from the Banaras Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd.	1,29,173 -
4. Coal & H. S. D. Oil and Diesel	50,681 13 3
5. Oil and other consumable stores	1,970 5 6
6. Repairs and Maintenance of Stores	5,868 7 0
7. Contingencies and Incidental Charges	2,224 6 6
8. Water Charges	400 0 0
9. Purchase of Elec. Bulbs	7,108 5 3
	2,41,714 8 6

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54			Payments	Actuals for 1953-54		
	Details		Total		Details		Total
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
B. Water Works :				B. Water Works :			
1. Water taxes	1,05,898	15	0	1. Establishment and B. H. U. contribution to P. F. . . .	30,063	11	6
				2. Purchase of Energy . . .	83,175	0	0
				3. Repairs and maintenance of Stores	1,038	10	9
	1,05,898	15	0		1,14,277	6	3
C. Repairs to Electric points and Water pipes etc.	..			C. Repairs to Electric points and Water pipes etc.	..		
		
D. Engineering College—Income from Other Manufactures	4,795	12	3	D. Engineering College—Other Manufactures—materials and labour etc.	..		
	4,795	12	3		..		
2. B.H.U. Press Book Depot— Sale of Books etc.	32,877	11	3	2. B.H.U. Press Book Depot:			
				(a) Establishment & B. H. U. contribution to P.F. . . .	4,549	10	6
				(b) Stationery	119	11	0
				(c) Purchase of Books . . .	10,546	7	6
				(d) Printing	4,410	10	0
				(e) Railway Freight	95	15	0
				(f) Postage	1,644	2	3
				(g) Miscellaneous	183	4	3
				(h) Electric Light . . . . .	..	
	32,877	11	3		21,549	12	6

3. Dairy Farm :			
(a) Sale of Milk	16,435	14	9
(b) Sale of Manure	375	0	0
(c) Sale of Crop . . . . .	..	
(d) Miscellaneous	5,359	6	0
(e) Sale of Live Stock	2,256	0	0

24,426 4 9

4. Panchang Department	24,181	0	0
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24,181 0 0

5. University Press :			
(a) Printing, Composing and Binding	72,498	9	6
(b) Paper and Stationery	82,455	13	3

1,54,954 6 9

6. College of Technology :			
(a) Industrial Chemistry	15,978	5	0
(b) Ceramics	1,944	14	0
(c) Fine Chemicals Section	22,211	11	6
(d) Pharmaceutical Chem.	884	15	0
(e) Glass Technology . . . . .	..	

41,019 13 6

3. Dairy Farm :			
(a) Wages of Workmen	6,091	9	6
(b) Feed of Cattle	24,059	2	3
(c) Contingencies	674	12	0
(d) Printing of milk coupons	365	0	0

31,190 7 9

4. Panchang Department	20,597	4	0
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20,597 4 0

5. University Press :			
(a) Establishment and B. H. U. contribution to P. F.	40,782	8	9
(b) Metal and Type	1,839	9	0
(c) Interest	2,689	0	0
(d) Repairs to building	184	2	3
(e) Electric charges	2,763	4	0
(f) Miscellaneous & Sundries	1,178	4	6

(g) Paper and Stationery	65,760	3	3
(h) Depreciation Fund	4,000	0	0
(i) Material	3,325	11	0
(j) Repairs to Machinery	656	8	3
(k) Employer's special contribution under State Insurance Act	202	0	0
(l) Water Charges	800	0	0

1,24,181 3 0

6. College of Technology :			
(a) Industrial Chemistry	20,283	6	9
(b) Ceramics	5,618	3	3
(c) Fine Chemicals Section	23,163	4	6
(d) Pharmaceutical Chemistry	277	9	0
(e) Glass Technology . . . . .	..	

49,342 7 6

(c) Ceramics Department :			
1. Tuition Fee*			
2. Admission Fee*			
3. Laboratory Fee*			
4. U.P. Govt. Grant for Artisan class	2,025	0	0
5. Periodical Exam.*			
6. Other Receipts*			
	2,025	0	0
VII. Technological Colleges :			
(i) College of Technology			
(d) Glass Department :			
1. Tuition fee	7,857	4	0
2. Admission fee	175	0	0
3. Laboratory fee	1,844	0	0
4. Other receipts	100	0	0
5. Periodical Examination	100	0	0
	10,076	4	0*
(e) Chemical Technology :			
1. Admission fee	242	0	0
2. Tuition fee	25,292	4	0
3. Laboratory fee	4,903	8	0
4. Other receipts	53	8	0
5. Periodical Examination	295	0	0
	30,786	4	0
(f) Pharmaceutics Deptt. :			
1. Admission fee	166	0	0
2. Tuition fee	12,395	0	0
3. Laboratory fee	2,800	0	0
4. Other Receipts	1,008	5	0
5. Contr. from Endowment	5,265	7	9
6. Periodical Examination	147	8	0
	21,782	4	9
	91,176	0	9

(c) Ceramics Department :			
1. Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P.F.	30,965	6	3
2. Laboratory expenses	5,599	14	0
3. Excursion	720	0	0
4. Electric charges	900	8	0
5. Repairs to Chimney	788	8	0
	38,974	4	3
VII. Technological Colleges :			
(i) College of Technology :			
(b) Glass Department :			
1. Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P.F.	46,270	14	9
2. Laboratory expenses	5,368	13	9
3. Excursion	718	7	9
	52,358	4	3
(e) Chemical Technology :			
1. Establishment and B. H. U. contribution to P.F.	52,013	15	0
2. Laboratory expenses	36,059	10	9
3. Gas expenses	1,358	10	6
4. Excursion	1,200	0	0
5. Electric charges	444	8	0
6. Water charges	1,200	0	0
	92,276	12	3
(f) Pharmaceutics Deptt. :			
1. Establishment and B.H.U. contribution to P.F.	63,185	8	6
2. Laboratory expenses	16,846	15	9
3. Excursion	709	4	6
4. Electric charges	1,033	4	0
	81,775	0	9
(g) Gas expenses	6,002	9	6
(h) Economic Geology	5,460	0	0
	3,71,016	5	3

Items marked* are shown under Glass Deptt. *Ceramics Deptt. Income is also included.

VII. Technological Colleges :

(3) Engineering College (*contd.*)

1,42,408 0 3

(4) College of Min. & Met. :

1. Admission Fee . . .	473 0 0
2. Tuition Fee . . .	43,479 0 0
3. Other Receipts . . .	390 6 6
4. Sale of Prospectus and Application Forms.	1 778 0 0

46,120 6 6 3,65,514 4 9

VII. Technological Colleges :

(3) Engineering College (*Contd.*)

8. Excursions and Alternative Subj. Camp or Survey . . .	9,926 15 0
9. Stationery & Printing . . .	3,956 12 0
10. Miscellaneous . . .	2,211 1 6
11. Printing and Postage of Prospectus . . .	205 13 3
12. Periodical Examination . . .	1,417 0 0
13. Blue Prints . . .	1,171 5 0
14. P.T. Diary . . .	250 0 0
15. Electric charges . . .	11,420 12 0
16. Water charges . . .	2,600 0 0
17. Workmen wages . . .	42,622 3 0
18. Materials & Consumable tools . . .	14,932 8 6
19. Stipends to Artisans . . .	3,354 6 0
20. Repairs to buildings . . .	2,040 9 6
21. Printing of admission Forms . . .	1,739 0 0

5,71,652 12 0

(4) College of Min. & Met. :

1. Establishment of B. H. U. contribution to P.F. . .	1,78,612 0 0
2. Stationery and Printing . . .	1,376 15 9
3. Postage & Telegrams . . .	862 4 9
4. Laboratory expenses . . .	14,981 3 6
5. Electric Charges . . .	1,647 12 0
6. Excursions . . .	2,997 3 9
7. Miscellaneous expenses . . .	358 12 9
8. Repairs to building . . .	7 7 0
9. Telephone charges . . .	288 0 0
10. Water charges . . .	600 0 0
11. Travelling exp. for attending Conference in Australia . . .	5,600 0 0

2,07,231 11 6 3,46,644 14 0

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54				Payments	Actuals for 1953-54			
	Details		Total			Details		Total	
	Rs.	as p	Rs	as p		Rs	as. p	Rs	as p
VIII C H College (Kamachha Section)					VIII C H College (Kamachha Section)				
(a) Admission Fee	4,950	0 0			(a) Establishment and B H U contribution to P F	1,86,894	6 6		
(b) Tuition Fee	99,107	6 0			(b) Stationery & Printing	2,033	12 6		
(c) Laboratory Fee	10,281	4 0			(c) Postage & Telegrams	376	11 0		
(d) Periodical Exam Fee	5,047	8 0			(d) Periodical Exam	3 080	12 9		
(e) Other receipts	1,904	14 0			(e) Miscellaneous	1,330	7 0		
					(f) Laboratory Expenses	12 191	0 9		
					(g) Electric charges	3,135	2 0		
					(h) Repairs to Furniture	348	0 0		
					(i) Rent & Taxes	1,219	4 9		
					(j) Repairs to buildings	1,013	5 3		
					(k) Revenue Stamps	290	10 0		
					(l) Repairs to fans	185	2 9		
					(m) Telephone charges	288	0 0		
	1,21,291	0 0	1,21,291	0 0		2,15,386	11 3	2,15,386	11 3
Total Revenue Receipts			58,75,991	14 2	Total Revenue Payments			57,52,347	9 1
					Surplus			1,23,644	5 1
Total			58,75,991	14 2	Total			58,75,991	14 2
S N PRASAD, Per Accountant			J D SANWAL, Superintendent (Accounts)		A A KRISHNAN, Examiner O A D			JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA, Honorary Treasurer	

Details of Receipts and Payments of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1953-54

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54				Payments	Actuals for 1953-54			
	Details		Total			Details		Total	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.		Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
I. School Board :					I. School Board :				
(a) C. H. Boys' School .	83,469	3 6			(a) C. H. Boy's School .	93,618	9 6		
(b) C. H. Girls' School .	74,898	15 0			(b) C. H. Girls' School .	33,300	7 1		
(c) R. S. Pathshala .	5,603	2 0			(c) R. S. Pathshala .	7,984	4 9		
(d) Medical Department .	2,520	8 0			(d) Medical Department .	1,997	6 9	1,86,900	12 1
			1,66,492	6 6					
II. Hostels :					II. Hostels :				
1. C.H. Boys' School .	6,710	14 6			1. C. H. Boys' School .	6,166	15 5		
2. C.H. Girls' School .	6,201	1 0			2. C.H. Girls' School .	5,101	10 11		
3. R. S. Pathshala Chhatravas .	..		12,911	15 6	3. R.S. Pathshala Chhatravas .	1,194	11 0	12,463	5 4
Total Receipts .	..		1,79,404	6 0	Total Expenditure .	..		1,99,364	1 5
Deficit .	..		19,959	11 5					
Grand Total .	..		1,99,364	1 5	Grand Total .	..		1,99,364	1 5

S.N. PRASAD,
For Accountant.

J. D. SANWAL,
Superintendent (Accounts).

A.A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner O.A.D.

JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA,
Honorary Treasurer.

*Details of Receipts and Payments of the Debts and Advances of the General Fund Account of the Banaras Hindu University
for the year 1953-54*

Receipts	Details		Total		Payments	Details		Total	
	Rs.	as. p.	Rs..	as. p.		Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.
I. Advances :					I. Advances :				
(a) Imprest Advances . . .	10,252	5 6			(a) Imprest Advances . . .	10,789	0 0		
(b) Other Advances . . .	28,866	12 6			(b) Other Advances . . .	41,187	6 9		
(c) C.P.W.D. Advances . . .	10,98,020	1 0			(c) P.W.D. Advances . . .	10,97,984	1 0		
(d) Do. Misc. Advances					(d) Do. Misc. Advances				
recoverable recovered . . .	4,564	2 3			recoverable . . .	3,819	11 9		
(e) P.W.D. Sales recoverable					(e) P. W. D. Sales recoverable	7,803	9 9		
recovered . . .	18,247	9 3			(f) Suspense . . .	5,03,009	13 6	16,64,593	10 9
(f) Suspense . . .	5,02,936	2 6	16,52,887	1 0					
					II. Short Term Deposit in Impe-				
II. Govt. of India Grant for					rial Bank of India, Banaras . .	2,00,000	0 0	2,00,000	0 0
Emergency . . .	2,00,000	0 0	2,00,000	0 0					
					III. Amount of Water Pipe Lines				
III. C. H. S chool Board Loan					overhead tank Morvi Hostel				
Account :					adjustable . . .	1,444	12 3	1,444	12 3
(a) Central Hindu School . .	15,000	0 0							
(b) C. H. Girls' School . . .	7,000	0 0			IV. Repayment of Overdrawl				
(c) R. S. Pathshala . . .	1,500	0 0			from the Bank . . .	..		90,202	5 0
(d) R. S. P. Chhatravas . . .	950	0 0	24,450	0 0					
					V. C. H. School Board Loan				
					Account :				
					(a) Central Hindu School . .	5,000	0 0		
					(b) C.H. Girls' School . . .	3,000	0 0		
					(c) R. S. Pathshala . . .	..		
					(d) C. H. School Hostel . . .	2,500	0 0	10,500	0 0
Total . . .	..		18,77,337	1 0	Total . . .	..		19,66,740	12 0

S. N. PRASAD,
For Accountant.

J. D. SANWAL,
Superintendent (Accounts).

A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner O.A.D.

JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA,
Honorary Treasurer

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54				Payments	Actuals for 1953-54			
	Details			Total		Details			Total
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.		as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
I. Sale of Investments :					I. Investments :				
1. 5% Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., Deb. 1970	19,000	0	0		(a) Government Securities :—				
					(i) 3% Conversion Loan 1946	10,000	0	0	
					(ii) 4% U. P. Loan 1964-P.F.A/c.	1,75,000	0	0	
2. Recovery of Short-term Deposits of—					(iii) 4% U.P. Loan 1964-S.F. A/c.	48,000	0	0	
(a) Allahabad Bank Ltd Banaras	2,00,000	0	0		(iv) 4% U.P. State Development Loan 1963-P.F. A/c.	50,000	0	0	
(b) Punjab National Bank Ltd., Banaras	1,00,000	0	0		(b) Short-term Deposits in—				
(c) United Commercial Bank Ltd., Banaras.	1,00,000	0	0		(i) United Commercial Bank Ltd., Banaras	1,50,000	0	0	
(d) Benares State Bank Ltd., Banares	10,00,000	0	0		(ii) Allahabad Bank Ltd., Banaras	1,00,000	0	0	
3. Sale of P.W.D. Stores	3,37,693	10	9		(iii) Punjab National Bank Ltd., Banaras	500	0	0	
4. Live Stock out of U. P. Govt. grant for purchase of milch cows for Dairy Farm	30	13	3	8,56,724 8 0	(iv) Benares State Bank Ltd. Banaras	1,00,000	0	0	
II. Donations :					(c) C. H. School Board Investment				
1. Donations for Endowments of Scholarships, Prizes and Medals	21,211	6	0		(i) 3% Conversion Loan 1946	2,000	0	0	
2. Donations for Special objects :					(ii) Others	9,708	13	11	
(a) U. P. Govt. grant for Operation Theatre in Ayurvedic College	1,00,000	0	0		(d) Purchase of P. W. D. Stores	3,29,619	11	6	13,24,328 9 5
(b) College of Mining & Met. Silver Jubilee Fund	1,933	0	0		II. Buildings :				
(c) Other special donations	9,893	2	3		I. Out of Special Donations :				
					(a) Temple Building	67,900	9	9	
					(b) College of Indology	50,873	0	9	
					(c) Bharat Kala Bhawan	10,258	14	6	
					(d) College of Ayurveda	10,292	7	3	
					(e) Children's School	572	3	3	
					(f) Gujarati Brihat Mandal (Guest House for Gujarati students)	13,414	1	3	

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54				Payments	Actuals for 1953-54			
	Details			Total		Details			Total
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.		as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
(d) C. H. Girls' School Swarn Jayanti Fund	1,562	2	0		(g) Women's College Gymnasium	10,599	10	3	
(e) Women's College Silver Jubilee	4662	0	0		(g) S. S. Hospital	217	15	9	
3. Govt. of India grants for—					(i) C. H. Girls' School Bldg.	158	6	6	
(a) Eng. College Building	10,000	0	0		(j) Central Hindu School	89	0	0	
(b) Eng. College Equipment	2,87,000	0	0		(k) Inderchand Hariram Lab. of Plant Pathology	3,667	10	3	
(c) College of Mining & Met. Building	51,890	0	0		(l) S. S. Hospital Maternity Ward	24,667	1	6	
(d) College of Mining Equipment	72,000	0	0		(m) Extension to Registrar's Office	23,190	11	6	
(e) College of Technology-Chemical Tech. Building	15,000	0	0		(n) Head load Rests on the University grounds	157	11	0	
(f) Chemical Tech. Equipment	1,03,000	0	0		2. Out of I. N. Gurtu Scholarship Fund—				
(g) Pharmaceutics Department Building	12,000	0	0		Extension to Post Office Building	2,492	1	0	
(h) Pharmaceutics department Equipment	65,000	0	0		3. Out of Govt. of India grants for—				
(i) Ore-Dressing Equipment-College of Min. & Met.	22,000	0	0		(a) College of Technology (Chemical Technology)	44,843	3	0	
(j) Non-Recurring grant for the Deptt. of Glass Tech.	1,75,000	0	0		(b) Pharmaceutics Deptt.	38,118	7	6	
(k) College of Science—					(c) College of Mining & Met.	23,189	11	3	
(i) Physics Department Equipment	50,000	0	0		(d) Engineering College N.C.C. Building	5,753	1	9	
(ii) Chemistry Department Equipment	25,000	0	0			430	0	0	
(i ii) Botany Department Equipment					4. Out of U. P. Govt. Grant—				
					5. Out of Loan grant for Hostels-College of Technology				
					Hostel	12,802	5	0	

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54		Payments	Actuals for 1953-54	
	Details	Total		Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
V. Books :					
1. Engineering College					
(a) Out of Govt. of India grant				413 5 9	
(b) Out of Special donations				1,121 1 9	
2. College of Min. & Met. out of Govt. of India grant				87 3 9	
3. University Library books :					
(a) Out of Special donations				4,932 7 0	
(b) Out of Capitalised Fund				31,363 4 3	
4. College of Indology out of Special donations				521 8 0	
5. College of Technology out of Silver Jubilee donations				306 3 3	38,745 1 9
VI. Expenses out of Special donations having no tangible assets :					
(a) Donations for Special objects				1,293 7 0	
(b) College of Mining & Met. Silver Jubilee				700 5 9	
(c) Women's College Silver Jubilee				54 12 0	
(d) C. H. School Swarna Jayanti Fund				61 0 0	2,109 14 9
Total	..	21,29,706 2 0	Total	..	26,22,883 13 3

S. N. PRASAD,
For Accountant

J. D. SANWAL,
Superintendent (Accounts.)

A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner O.A.D.

JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA,
Honorary Treasurer.

Details of Receipts and Payments of the Special Fund Account of the Banaras Hindu University for the year 1953-54.

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54						Payments	Actuals for 1953-54					
	Details			Total				Details			Total		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
I. Scholarships, Prizes & Medals :							I. Scholarships, Prizes & Medals :						
(a) Interest on Securities and Shares	49,862	15	2				(a) Scholarships :						
(b) Income from landed property	14,432	3	9				(i) University Scholarships	18,758	3	3			
(c) Trust Fund Scholarships	1,692	15	0				(ii) C. H. College	2,426	0	0			
(d) Other Scholarships	5,868	10	0				(iii) Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	2,900	14	6			
(e) Subscriptions for Scholarships	3,57,346	2	3				(i) College of Ayurveda	1,402	0	0			
(f) Govt. of India Scientific Man-Power Senior and Junior Scholarships	26,173	6	0	4,55,376	4	2	(v) Women's College	4,311	9	6			
							(vi) Engineering College	2,483	4	11			
							(vii) Central Hindu School	291	6	0			
							(viii) C. H. Girls' School	61	0	0			
							(ix) R. S. Pathshala	3	0	0			
							(b) Prizes and Medals :						
							(i) Central Hindu College	612	5	3			
							(ii) Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya	43	13	6			
							(iii) College of Ayurveda	81	8	3			
							(iv) Engineering College	42	6	3			
							(v) Central Hindu School	67	8	0			
							(vi) C.H. Girls' School	56	14	0			
							(vii) College of Min. & Met.	10	8	6			
							(c) Scholarships and Prizes out of Endowed properties :						
							(i) Sitabo Bai Scholarship	440	0	0			
							(ii) Chhedalal Scholarship	90	0	0			
							(iii) Yajna Dutta Bhola Dutta Scholarship	149	2	9			
							(iv) Lakshmi Kumar Scholarship	230	0	0			
							(v) Rajrani Devi Khanna Scholarship	3,283	8	0			
							(vi) Batra Scholarship	57	10	0			
							(vii) Lachhman Das Scholarship	308	0	0			
							(viii) Rameshwar Choubey Scholarship	150	0	0			
							(ix) Bholanath Barooah Scholarship	665	12	6			
							(x) Akhauri Babu Prem Narain Scholarship	493	0	0			

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54		Payments	Actuals for 1953-54	
	Details	Total		Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
			(xi) Gulab Devi Birla Scholarship	1,078 0 0	
			(xii) Vilasini Bai Gurjar Scholarship	73 0 0	
			(xiii) Rai Bahadur Braj Narayan Rai of Padrauna Scholarship	47 0 0	
			(xiv) Rai Indra Narain Gurtu Scholarship . . . .	..
			(xv) Shri Makhan Lal Scholarship	2 0 0	
			(xvi) Gandhi Peace Prize	2 0 0	
			(xvii) J. K. Basu,	1 0 0	
			(xviii) Shivanarain Prize	1 0 0	
			(xix) Smt. Bachhu Bai Scholarship	1 0 0	
			(d) Trust Fund Scholarships :		
			(i) Chaturvedi Haribhajan Prasad Trust Fund Scholarship	549 0 0	
			(ii) Kamla Devi Edn. Trust Scholarship	1,479 14 0	
			(iii) Rani Bhuwan Raj Lakshmi Devi Scholarship	270 0 0	
			(e) Other Scholarship :		
			(i) Bikaner Scholarship . . . .	..
			(ii) U. P. Govt. Scholarship for Ceramics (Artisans)	703 0 0	
			(iii) Seth Jagannath Das Bajoria Scholarship	1,582 8 0	
			(iv) Pandit Amarnath Trust Scholarship	150 0 0	

(v) Maharaja Shri Sudhansu Sekhar Deo Gold Medal	40	5	6			
(vi) Darbhanga Research Scholarship	1,239	15	9			
(vii) Other Scholarships out of Subscriptions	3,50,671	15	6			
(viii) Govt of India Scientific Man Power Senior and Junior Scholarships	30,650	1	3	4,27,961	9	2

II. Chairs :

(1) Raja Motichand Chair . . .	5,372	7	0			
(2) Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy Chair . . .	5,153	8	0			
(3) Jodhpur Chair . . .	20,261	0	0			
(4) Swetamber Jain Chair . . .	3,935	10	6			
(5) Maharaja Sri Ram Chandra Bhan Deo Chair and Fellowships . . .	17,977	8	0			
(6) Sir Sayaji Rao Chair and Fellowships . . .	17,977	8	0			
(7) Seth Jugal Kishore Birla Chair . . .	314	8	0			
(8) Raja Dhanraj Giri Chair . . .	3,691	11	6			
(9) H. H. Kashivasi Arulnandi Chair of Siva Sidhanta . . .	2,339	14	6			
(10) Raja Jwala Pd. Chair . . .	169	7	0			
(11) Sanmati Gyan Pracharak Varni Chair . . .	1,800	0	0			
(12) Shri Mahabir Jain Chair . . .	..				
(13) Nepal Govt. Chair . . .	6,000	0	0			
(14) Holkar Visiting Professorship and Fellowships . . .	..				
(15) Nopany Education Trust . . .	..				

84,893 3 3

II. Chairs :

(1) Raja Motichand Chair . . .	5,372	7	9			
(2) Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandy Chair . . .	5,264	0	0			
(3) Jodhpur Chair . . .	405	0	0			
(4) Swetamber Jain Chair . . .	3,508	14	0			
(5) Maharaja Sri Ramchandra Bhan Deo Chair and Fellowships . . .	17,205	2	6			
(6) Sir Sayaji Rao Chair and Fellowships . . .	14,917	7	3			
(7) Seth Jugal Kishore Birla Chair . . .	2,193	4	8			
(8) Raja Dhanrajgiri Chair . . .	74	0	0			
(9) H. H. Kashivasi Arulnandi Chair of Saiva Sidhanta . . .	3,409	13	0			
(10) Raja Jwala Pd. Chair . . .	3	0	0			
(11) Sanmati Gyan Pracharak Varni Chair . . .	1,231	4	6			
(12) Shri Mahabir Jain Chair . . .	2,640	0	0			
(13) Nepal Govt. Chair . . .	3,000	0	0			
(14) Holkar Visiting Professorship and Fellowships . . .	16,695	0	6			
(15) Nopany Education Fellowship . . .	487	1	6	76,406	7	8

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54			Payments	Actuals for 1953-54				
	Details	Total			Details	Total			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
III. Special Funds :									
1. Birla Hindi Publication Board .	2,138	6	6	1. Birla Hindi Publication Board .	3,585	1	6		
2. Temple Fund	1,782	7	0	2. Temple Fund	423	6	3		
3. Temple Maintenance Fund . .	1,498	2	0	3. Temple maintenance Fund . .	30	0	0		
4. Shrimad Bhagwat Gita Fund . .	3,611	5	0	4. Shrimad Bhagwat Gita Fund . .	23,546	13	3		
5. Prof. S. C. De Fund	3,160	7	0	5. Prof. S. C. De Fund	2,358	0	0		
6. Gratuity and Compassionate Fund :				6. Gratuity and Compassionate Fund :					
(i) B.H.U.	1,000	0	0	(i) B.H.U.	447	12	0		
(ii) C.H.S. Board . . . . .	..			(ii) C.H.S. Board	94	0	0		
7. Students' Welfare Fund	46,873	5	6	7. Students' Welfare Fund	44,587	11	3		
8. Grants from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for—				8. Expenses out of grants from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for—					
(i) Pilot Plant Scheme	928	3	0	(i) Pilot Plant Scheme	1,086	7	0		
(ii) Polarisation of Down Coming Short Waves	4,407	7	0	(ii) Polarisation of Down Coming Short Waves	4,036	12	6		
(iii) Investigation of Molecular Spectra	6,232	15	0	(iii) Investigation of Molecular Spectra	6,358	7	6		
(iv) Scheme of Light on Elec. Conductivity . . . . .	..			(iv) Scheme of Light on Elec. Conductivity . . . . .	..			
(v) Study of Nature of Atmospheres	4,490	12	0	(v) Study of Nature of Atmospheres	4,717	6	0		
(vi) Carbon Di-Sulphide . . . .	..			(vi) Carbon Di-Sulphide . . . .	..			
(vii) Short Term Practical Training in Micro Waves	200	0		(vii) Short Term Practical Training in Micro Waves	200	0	0		
(viii) Scheme of Scattering of Radio Waves	3,82	0	0	(viii) Scheme of Scattering of Radio Waves	3,379	9	3		
(ix) Scheme of High Purity Titanium Metal				(ix) Scheme of High Purity Titanium Metal	4,730	6	0		
(x) Studies in Steel Chemistry				(x) Studies in Steel Chemistry	2,530	0	9		

(xi) Critical examination of the use of nepheline seyanite in Indian Glass Factories	3,420 0 0
(xii) Study of refractory and ceramic properties of Indian pyrophyllite	4,500 0 0
(xiii) Investigations on the critical conditions for producing Plaster of Paris for making moulds for potteries and utilisation of waste Plaster of Paris moulds	5,974 1 0
9. Govt. grant for Di-Ethyl Phthalate Scheme . . . . .	..
10. Govt. of India grants-in-aid for Fundamental Research	1,400 0 0
11. Grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for Potato and Tomato . . . . .	..
12. U. P. Govt. grant for Anti-Malaria and Anti-Mosquito . . . . .	..
13. U. P. Govt. grant for Glass Department . . . . .	..
14. U. P. Govt. grant for S. S. Hospital for Eye Relief Scheme	500 0 0
15. U. P. Govt. grant for Bharat Kala Bhawan	3,500 0 0
16. Municipal grant for Bharat Kala Bhawan	100 0 0
17. U. P. Government grants for Researches in Science	31,920 0 0

(xi) Critical examination of the use of nepheline seyanite in Indian Glass Factories	3,189 10 0
(xii) Study of refractory and ceramic properties of Indian pyrophyllite	2,440 15 9
(xiii) Investigations on the critical conditions for producing Plaster of Paris for making moulds for potteries and utilisation of Waste Plaster of Paris moulds	5,370 3 3
9. Govt. grant for Di-Ethyl Phthalate Scheme . . . . .	..
10. Govt. of India grants-in-aid for Fundamental Research . . . . .	..
11. Grant from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, for Potato & Tomato	565 2 6
12. U. P. Govt. grant for Anti-Malaria and Anti-Mosquito . . . . .	..
13. U. P. Govt. grant for Glass Department	6,081 3 0
14. U. P. Govt. grant for S. S. Hospital for Eye Relief Scheme	243 4 3
15. U. P. Govt. grant for Bharat Kala Bhawan	3,488 0 0
16. Municipal grant for Bharat Kala Bhawan	100 0 0
17. U. P. Government grants for Research in Science	21,034 10 3

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54		Payments	Actuals for 1953-54	
	Details	Total		Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. As. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
18. I. C. O. C. grant for Research on Genetics and Breeding of Mustards	6,320 0 0		18. I. C. O. C. grant for Research on Genetics and Breeding of Mustards	3,458 12 0	
19. Jagannath Prasad Fund for Primary Hindi Education in villages	3,503 0 3		19. Jagannath Prasad Fund for Primary Hindi Education in villages	70 0 0	
20. B. H. U. Publication Fund (Gackwad Series)	..		20. B. H. U. Publication Fund	..	
21. Raja Sahib of Bhor Field Exploration Fund	299 8 0		21. Raja Sahib of Bhor Field Exploration Fund	6 0 0	
22. Brij Lal Bhatia Fund for training in Water Proofing Fabrics	513 8 0		22. Brij Lal Bhatia Fund for training in Water Proofing Fabrics	10 0 0	
23. Pt. M. M. Malaviya Lectures Fund	149 13 0		23. Pt. M. M. Malaviya Lectures Fund	3 0 0	
24. Col. Bawa Jiwan Singh Memorial Lectures	200 0 0		24. Col. Bawa Jiwan Singh Memorial Lectures	4 0 0	
25. International Guest House	2,311 3 0		25. International Guest House	4,356 9 6	
26. Shyam Manoharlal Maternity Block Fund	349 8 0		26. Shyam Manohar Lal Maternity Block Fund	..	
27. C. H. School Board Fund	11,708 13 11		27. C. H. School Board	..	
28. Porebunder Annakshetra Fund	..		28. Porebunder Annakshetra Fund	..	
29. Interest on Securities of other Special Fund balances	62,981 13 0		29. Interest on Securities of other Special Fund balances	7,005 3 0	
30. B. H. U. Hostels Garden Fund	..		30. B. H. U. Hostels Gardens Fund	..	
31. Depreciation Fund	1,00,000 0 0		31. Depreciation Fund	..	
32. Development Reserve Fund	..		32. Development Reserve Fund	149 13 6	
33. University Press Depreciation Fund	4,000 0 0		33. University Press Depreciation Fund	..	
34. Reserve Fund for Panchang	..		34. Reserve Fund for Panchang	..	

35. Jodhpur Residences :			
(a) Repair Fund . . .	4,053	3	3
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	4,052	3	3
36. Kashi Raj College of Music & Fine Arts Fund Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	2,571	3	3
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	2,571	3	3
37. Raja Motichand Chair Quarters:			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	2,298	11	9
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	1,532	8	0
38. L. D. Guest House			
Repairs and Renewals Fund	567	8	0
39. Swetamber Jain Chair Quarters:			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	1,643	13	9
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	1,095	14	6
40. Smt. Gulab Devi Birla Scholarship Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	1,029	10	0
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	686	6	9
41. Vassanji Khimji Chair of Ayurveda Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	730	12	9
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	487	3	3
42. Other Scholarships Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	191	12	6
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	127	13	9
43. Rameshwar Choube Scholarship Cottage :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	177	8	0
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	118	5	3
44. Prof. S. C. De Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	686	12	3
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	457	13	6
45. Vassanji Khimji Commerce Fund Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	910	1	0
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	606	11	3
46. Kashi Raj College of Indology Fund Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	2,730	3	0
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	1,820	2	0

35. Jodhpur Residences :			
(a) Repairs . . .	5,013	5	9
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	128	3	6
36. Kashi Raj College of Music and Fine Arts Fund Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	3,048	3	9
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..	
37. Raja Motichand Chair Quarters:			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	3,268	13	9
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	499	7	6
38. L. D. Guest House			
Repairs and Renewals Fund	507	14	6
39. Swetamber Jain Chair Quarters:			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	707	13	6
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..	
40. Smt. Gulab Devi Birla Scholarship Quarters			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	779	10	9
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..	
41. Vassanji Khimji Chair of Ayurveda Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	676	5	3
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..	
42. Other Scholarships Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	426	13	9
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..	
43. Rameshwar Chaube Scholarship Cottage :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	118	4	6
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..	
44. Prof. S. C. De Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	527	10	3
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..	
45. Vassanji Khimji Commerce Fund Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	586	10	0
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..	
46. Kashi Raj College of Indology Fund Quarters :			
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	1,759	14	3
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..	

Receipts	Actuals for 1953-54				Payments	Actuals fro 1953-54			
	Details		Total			Details		Total	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
47. Raj Rani Devi Khanna Scholarship Quarters :					47. Raj Rani Devi Khanna Scholarship Quarters :				
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	910	1 0			(a) Repairs Fund . . .	586	10 0		
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	606	11 3			(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..		
48. Raja Dhanrajgiri Chair Quarters :					48. Raja Dhanrajgiri Chair Quarters:				
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	1,582	2 9			(a) Repairs Fund . . .	764	0 3		
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	1,054	12 6			(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..		
49. Sitaniwas Building :					49. Sitaniwas Building				
(a) Repairs Fund . . .	414	0 0			(a) Repairs Fund . . .	414	0 0		
(b) Sinking Fund . . .	276	0 0			(b) Sinking Fund . . .	..		
50. P. E. N. Conference Fund .	..				50. P. E. N. Conference Fund .	..			
51. Interests on Seth Gauri Shankar Goenka Gowshala Fund	1,388	4 0			51. Expenses out of Seth Gauri Shankar Goenka Gowshala Fund	1,993	3 6		
52. Kashi Raj Endowment for College of Indology Fund .	20,825	2 9			52. Kashi Raj Endowment for College of Indology Fund .	20,825	2 9		
53 Kashi Raj Endowment for College of Music and Fine Arts Fund . . .	13,908	0 0			53 Kashi Raj Endowment for College of Music and Fine Arts Fund . . .	13,908	11 9		
54. C. H. Girl's School Hostel Fund . . .	19,291	0 0			54. C. H. Girls' School Hostel Fund . . .	18,893	14 3		
55. Sah Brindaban Das Trust Fund . . .	166	4 0			55. Sah Brindaban Das Trust Fund . . .	108	14 0		
56. Smt. Bhagwan Devi Birla Fund for medicines to poor patients . . .	..				56. Smt. Bhagwan Devi Birla Fund for medicines to poor patients . . .	7	0 0		
57. Reserve Fund for Recommendation of Narendra Deva Committee for—					57. Reserve Fund for recommendation of Narendra Deva Committee for—				
(a) Additional Staff and Continuous Service Allowance					(a) Additional Staff, Continuous Service & Leave Allowance				

(b) Lab ^r			
(c) Servant's Unifo			
58. Library Fund . . .	52,500	0	0
59. Medicine Fund . . .	..	
60. Government of India grant under Five Year Plan for			
(a) Research in Teachers' Training College . . .	..	
(b) Research in Education and Educational Psychology . .	..	
(c) Research in Vedas, Indian Philosophy, Sanskrit Literature and Puranas . .	..	
(d) Development of Hindi Department . . .	..	5,05,591	1 5

IV. Refund of Advances :

(a) Imperest advances . .	..	
(b) Other advances . . .	11,292	2 3	11,292 3 2

V. Deposits :

(a) Income Tax . . .	52,248	3 0	
(b) District Board Tax . .	15,499	9 0	
(c) Security Deposits . . .	2,065	0 0	
(d) Interest on Security Deposits . . .	989	0 9	
(e) Unpaid Salaries etc. . .	26,605	6 0	
(f) Unpaid J. K. Fellowships . .	..	
(g) Other Deposits . . .	59,822	4 3	
(h) P. W. D. Deposits . . .	62,604	9 6	
(i) Suspense credit . . .	5,03,488	4 9	
(j) Rent of Approved Lodges . .	40,000	13 0	
(k) Misc. Security . . .	..	
(l) Unpaid Provident Fund . .	55,384	8 0	8,18,707 10 3

(b) Labour Welfare Scheme	3,072	6 6	
(c) Servants' Uniform . . .	9,355	13 9	
58. Library Fund . . .	31,363	4 3	
59. Medicine Fund . . .	1,029	0 0	
60. Expenses out of Govt. of India grant under Five Year Plan for			
(a) Research in Teachers' Training College . . .	..	
(b) Research in Education and Educational Psychology . .	..	
(c) Research in Vedas, Indian Philosophy, Sanskrit Literature and Puranas . .	..	
(d) Development of Hindi Department . . .	17,328	0 9	2,87,477 11 0

IV. Advances :

(a) Imprest advances . . .	..	
(b) Other advances . . .	8,583	11 0	8,583 11 0

V. Deposits :

(a) Income Tax . . .	52,035	9 0	
(b) District Board Tax . . .	15,498	9 0	
(c) Security Deposits . . .	1,089	7 0	
(d) Interest on Security Deposits . . .	831	14 6	
(e) Unpaid Salaries etc. . .	23,149	13 9	
(f) Unpaid J. K. Fellowships . .	12	0 0	
(g) Other Deposits . . .	60,855	15 9	
(h) P. W. D. Deposits . . .	60,492	4 6	
(i) Suspense Debit . . .	5,03,399	15 9	
(j) Refund of Approved Lodges Rent . . .	31,177	13 6	
(k) Misc. Security . . .	..	
(l) Unpaid Provident Fund . .	17,269	1 0	7,65,812 7 9

Actual for 1953-54					Actuals for 1953-54				
Receipts	Details			Total	Payments	Details			Total
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.		as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
VI. Students Accounts :									
(a) Union Fees	34,409	8	0		(a) Union Fees	26,792	4	3	
(b) Caution Money . . .	1,47,530	0	0		(b) Caution Money . . .	71,833	7	0	
(c) Physical Culture . . .	65,667	8	9		(c) Physical Culture . . .	67,972	8	3	
(d) B. H. U. Journal . . .	13,008	0	0		(d) B. H. U. Journal . . .	13,028	13	0	
(e) Common Room	9,887	3	3		(e) Common Room	6,854	1	0	
(f) Engineering College Degree Students' deposits . . .	65	0	0		(f) Engineering College Degree Students' deposits . . .	..		
(g) Do. Artisans deposits .	1,118	0	9		(g) Do. Artisans deposits .	1,062	14	3	
(h) B. H. U. Parliament . .	2,434	7	3		(h) B. H. U. Parliament . .	15,715	13	3	
(i) Swimming Pool	41	8	0		(i) Swimming Pool	2,018	10	9	
(j) B.H.U. Students' Union Fees	4,868	14	6		(j) B. H. U. Students' Union Fees	7,012	15	9	
(k) B. H. U. Parliament and B.H.U. Students' Union Election Fund	486	14	3	2,79,517 0 9	(k) B. H. U. Parliament and B. H. U. Students' Union Election Fund				2,12,291 7 6
VII. B.H.U. Provident Fund									
	..			4,60,696 14 0	VII. B.H.U. Provident Fund . . . . .	..			2,15,788 15 6
VIII. Amounts adjustable recovered :									
(a) Holkar Guest House Rent and Repairs	89	1	9		(a) Basanti Devi Property expenses out of special Donation	190	5	6	
(b) Agriculture College Building	529	3	6		(b) Bathroom and Urinal S. S. Hospital out of U.P. Govt. grant	2,000	0	0	
(c) College of Mining and Metallurgy Hostel Bldg. out of Loan grant . . .	168	14	0		(c) Ruiya Hostel Akhara	16	4	6	
(d) Sitanivas Bldg. repair	321	11	6	1,108 14 9	(d) Fencing C. H. C. out of C. H. C. Silver Jubilee Fund	614	12	0	
					(e) Furniture Ayurvedic College out of U. P. Govt. grant	5,817	1	6	

(f) Extension to Childrens' School.	295	6	9	
(g) S. S. Hospital Equipment out of U. P. Govt. grant	2,316	3	9	
(h) Ayurvedic College Equipment out of U. P. Govt. grant	2,585	2	9	
(i) Agriculture College Equipment	13,718	11	0	
(j) C. H. Girls' School Stage	2,634	6	3	
(k) Compound wall and Cycle shed C. H. School	26	1	3	30,214 7 6

IX. Loan from Govt. of India for Hostel :

(a) College of Technology	1,11,000	0	0	1,11,000	0	0
TOTAL	..			27,28,183	2	10

TOTAL	..	20,24,536	131
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S. N. PRASAD,
For Accountant.J. D. SANWAL,
Superintendent (Accounts).A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner O.A.D.JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA,
Honorary Treasurer.

**ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS OF THE FUNDS OF
THE BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY FOR THE YEAR 1953-54**

Receipts	Actuals for the year 1953-54		Payments	Actuals for the year 1953-54	
	Details	Total		Details	Total
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
Opening Balance . . .	..	23,48,335 6 3	General Fund Capital . . .	2,06,703 6 8	
General Fund Capital . . .	1,24,429 8 3		General Fund Revenue . . .	57,52,347 9 1	
General Fund Revenue . . .	58,75,991 14 2		General Fund Revenue of the C.H. School Board . . .	1,99,364 1 5	
General Fund Revenue of the C. H. School Board . . .	1,79,404 6 0		General Fund Debt Heads . . .	19,66,740 12 0	
General Fund Debt Heads . . .	18,77,337 1 0		Special Fund Capital . . .	26,22,883 13 3	
Special Fund Capital . . .	21,29,706 2 0		Special Fund Revenue and Debt Heads . . .	20,24,536 13 1	127,72,576 7 6
Special Fund Revenue and Debt Heads . . .	27,28,183 2 10	1,29,15,052 2 3	Closing Balance . . .	..	24,90,811 1 0
TOTAL . . .	..	1,52,63,387 8 6	TOTAL . . .	..	1,52,63,387 8 6

S. N. PRASAD,
For Accountant.

J. D. SANWAL,
Superintendent (Accounts)

A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner O.A.D.

JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA,
Honorary Treasurer.

Show the Government Promissory Notes and Securities in possession of the Banaras Hindu University for the following purposes

Endowments for Special purposes																					
Endowed		Chairs		Endowed Scholarships					Endowments for Special purposes												
Moti- and Chair Fund	Manindra Chandra Nandy Chair Fund	Sir Sayaji Rao Chair & Fellow- ships Fund	Maharaja Sri Ram- chandra Bhanjdeo Chair and Fellow- ships	H.H. Kasi- vasi Saiva Siddhan- Chair Fund	Seth Jugal Kishore Birla Pali Chair Fund	Scholar- ships' Prizes & Medals Fund	Haribhajan Prasad Scholar- ships Trust Fund	Prof. S. C. De Fund	Jagannath Prasad Primary Education Fund in villages	Satya- narayan Sagarmal Modi Temp. M. Fund	Seth Gauri Shankar Goenka Fund for Gowshala	Pt.M.M. Malaviya Memorial Fund	R.B. Brij Lal Bhatia Fund for W Proof Fabrics	Raja Saheb of Bor Fund for Field Ex- ploration	Pr. Malaviya Memorial Lectures Fund	Darbhangha Endow- ment Fund	Shrimad Bhagwat Gita Fund	Shyam Manohar Lal Maternity Block Fund	Poor Boys Fund	Students Welfare Fund	Spec Funds
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	4,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18,600	..	..	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	1,72,000	..	6,00,000	..	10,500	4,83,900	17,200	52,000	15,600	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	500	..	17,80,000
..	13,73,000
..	..	6,00,000	..	62,100	..	4,75,000	..	..	..	50,000	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6,000	..	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7,00,000
..	24,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1,27,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	..	..	..	1,000	4,00,000
..	50,000
..	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..
..
..	1,16,700	..	..	..	..	..
..	10,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,000
300	1,72,000	6,00,000	6,00,000	78,100	10,500	11,92,500	17,200	52,000	22,100	50,000	..	1,25,000	15,400	10,000	5,000	1,16,700	20,000	10,000	500	1,000	..

iter No. 24, dated 31/12/49, dated
 lying with the Imperial Bank of Rs. 1,28,96,100
 Rs. 49,700
 Total Rs. 1,28,46,400

A. A. KRISHNAN
Examiner O. A. D.

OTIBHUSHAN GUPTA,
Director, Trisurer.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BANARAS

23rd/26th July, 1954.

No. 34/14749

THE SUPERINTENDENT (ACCOUNTS),
Banaras Hindu University,
Banaras.

Dear Sir,

I beg to send herewith a statement in duplicate showing the Government securities and shares held by the Bank on behalf of the Banaras Hindu University as at the close of business on the 31st March, 1954. Please acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,
S. K. TAPARIA,
Agent.

of Securities held on behalf of Banaras University as at the close of business on the 31st March 1954.

Particulars of shares and/or securities	Number	Amount Rs.	Number of shares	Total	
				Securities Rs.	Shares
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY ACCOUNT No. 12					
Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.			205		
Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each in Keshoram Cotton Mills Ltd.			295		
Ordinary shares of Rs. 25/- each in the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Ltd.			110		
Capital Bank Limited Ordinary Shares Rs. 100/- each			10		620

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. PROVIDENT FUND No. 17

Conversion Loan	DH334-336 (Rs. 1,000/- each)	3,000		
Do.	DH347-348 (Rs. 10,000/- each)	20,000		
Do.	DH 364-417 (Rs. 25,000/- each)	13,50,000		
in 1962	DH 8	7,00,000		
1964	DH001336-37 (Rs. 25,000/- each)	50,000		
Do.	DH002180-87 (Rs. 25,000/- each)	2,00,000		
Do.	DH 18 to 20 (Rs. 25,000/- each)	75,000		
Do.	DH003237-38 (Rs. 25,000/- each)	50,000		
P. State Development Loan	DH005586-87 (Rs. 25,000/- each)	50,000		24,98,000

Particulars of shares and/or securities	Number	Amount Rs.	Number of shares	Total	
				Securities Rs.	
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. SCHOLARSHIP No. 18					
2½% Loan 1962	DH36	1,000			
3% Loan 1896/97	DH13	1,000			
Do.	DH18	3,500			
3% Loan 1963/65	DH169	18,600			
3% Conversion Loan 1946 . .	DH015351	1,000			
Do.	DH015352	1,000			
Do.	DH013317	500			
Do.	DH352	4,10,400			
3½% Ten-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	DH004547	1,000			
4% U. P. Loan 1964	DH000677	500			
Do.	DH000678	500			
4% Coupon Debentures of Tata Power Co. Ltd.		50,0000			4,89,000
Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Orient Paper Mills Ltd.			100		
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. SECURITY DEPOSIT No. 19					
3% Loan 1896/97	DH004086	1,000			
3% Conversion Loan of 1946 . .	DH346	2,000			3,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY GENERAL ACCOUNT No. 200					
3% Conversion Loan 1946 . . .	DH355	2,94,800			
Do.	DH356	1,00,000			
Do.	DH362	55,400			4,50,200
Arrah Sasaram Light Railway Co Ltd. Shares of Rs. 100/- each				100	
Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25/- each in the Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd				188	
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY ACCOUNT RESERVE FUND No. 347					
4% Bombay Port Trust Debenture 1905	8117	500			
Do. 1914	2951	1,000			
Do.	2952	1,000			
4 % City of Bombay Improvement Trust Loan 1903	6159	7,500			
Do.	4556	500			
Do. 1904 5285-91 (Rs. 1,000/- each)		7,000			
Do.	5292	500			18,500
B.H.U. A/C. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA TRUST FUND No. 353					
Bankura Damodar River Rly., Co. Ltd. Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100/- each				200	
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. DARBHANGA ENDOWMENT FUND A/C. No. 426					
6% Corporation of Calcutta Muni- cipal Loan 1925-26	2969	50,000			
Do.	2970	50,000			
Do.	2968	10,000			
Do.	2832	6,700			

Particulars of shares and/or securities	Number	Amount Rs.	Number of shares	Total	
				Securities Rs.	Shares
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. PROF. S.C. DE ENDOWMENT FUND A/C. No. 458					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946	DH345	52,000		52,000	
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. H. N. BOSE ENDOWMENT FUND A/C. No. 468					
3% Funding Loan 1966-68	DH006952	25,000			
4% Loan 1960-70	DH 215	7,500			
Do.	DH 216	17,000		49,500	
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY ACCOUNT SPECIAL FUND A/C. No. 470					
1% Funding Loan 1966/68	DH006890				
Do.	to DH006928 (Rs. 25,000/- each)	9,75,000			
Do.	DH 006951	25,000			
Do.	DH 106	10,00,000			
4% U.P. Loan 1964	DH 001338 to DH 001341 (Rs. 25,000/- each)	1,00,000		21,00,000	
Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Union Jute Co. Ltd.				5	
Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Howrah Sheakhalla Light Rly. Co. Ltd.				45	
Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharan- pur Light Rly. Co. Ltd.				205	
Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Ahmadpur Katwa Rly. Co. Ltd.				35	
Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Kalighat Falta Rly. Co. Ltd.				5	
Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Bankura Damodar River Light Rly. Co. Ltd.				17	
Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Burdwan Katwa Rly. Co. Ltd.				150	462
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. R. B. SHYAM MANOHAR LAL MATERNITY BLOCK ACCOUNT No. 475					
1% Ten Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	DH005310			5,000	
Do.	DH005311			5,000	10,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. ADITYA RAM BHATTACHARYA TRUST FUND A/C. No. 502					
3% Conversion Loan 1946	DH 246	49,500			
Do.	DH 319	200			49,700
B. H. U. A/C. SHRI SHANKAR GANESH KANETKAR SCHOLARSHIP FUND A/C. No. 565					
Fully paid Pref. shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Burrakur Coal Co. Ltd.				25	
Fully paid "B" Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each in the Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd.				50	
Fully paid Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Buckingham & Carnatic Co. Ltd.				20	
Fully paid Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Union Jute Co. Ltd.				5	
	C. O.			100	

Particulars of shares and/or securities	Number	Amount Rs.	Number of shares	Total
				Securities Shares Rs.
Fully paid Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Kanknarrah Co. Ltd.			100	
Fully paid Ordinary shares of Rs. 15/- each in the Madura Mills Co. Ltd.			5	
Fully paid Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each in the Darbhanga Sugar Co. Ltd.			100	
South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Limited Cumulative 1st Pref. shares of Rs. 10/- each.			100	
South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Limited Fully paid Cumulative 2nd Pref. shares of Rs. 10/- each			300	
South Madras Electric Supply Corporation Limited Fully paid Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each.			42	
Fully paid Pref. shares of Rs. 100/- each in the New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.			84	
Fully paid Ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Anglo India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.			25	
Fully paid Pref. shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.			5	
Fully paid Pref. shares of Rs. 100/- each in the Agarpara Co. Ltd.			70	
			20	851

B. H. U. A/C. SRI SENTHIL ANDAVAN FEEDING CHARITY FUND A/C. No. 566

3% First Development Loan 1970-75	DH019855	500	
Do.	DH019856	5,300	
Do.	DH019857	100	
Do.	DH010740	1,100	7,000

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. SAIVA SIDDHANTA CHAIR FUND A/C. No. 570

3% First Development Loan 1970/75	DH001495	100	
Do.	DH001807	500	
Do.	DH019981	1,000	
Do.	DH019982	1,700	
Do.	DH019983	500	
Do.	DH001816	1,000	
Do.	DH001817	1,000	
Do.	DH001854	10,000	
Do.	DH001798	200	16,000

**BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. JAGANNATH PRASAD OF CALCUTTA
A/C. No. 595**

3% Loan 1963/65	DH020600	500	
Do.	DH020599	6,000	
3% Conversion Loan of 1946	DH016960	200	
Do.	DH016961	10,000	
Do.	DH016962	1,000	
Do.	DH016963	1,000	
Do.	DH016964	100	
Do.	DH016965	100	
Do.	DH016966	1,000	
Do.	DH016967	100	
Do.	DH016968	1,000	
Do.	DH016969	500	
Do.	DH016970	500	
Do.	DH016971	100	22,100

Particulars of shares and /or Securities	Number	Amount Rs.	Number of shares	Total Securities Rs.	Shares
B.H.U. A/C. SHRI SENTHIL ANDAVAN FEEDING CHARITY SCHOLARSHIP FUND A/C. No. 596					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946		DH016972	5,000		
do		DH016973	2,000		
do		DH020038	5,000		
do		DH020039	2,000		
do		DH020035	5,000		
do		DH020036	1,000		
do		DH020037	1,000		21,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. COLLEGE OF INDOLOGY A/C. No. 608					
Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.					
Debtenture Stock 1970		1/1925	1,00,000		
do		1/1926	1,00,000		
do		1/1927	1,00,000		
do		1/2887	2,000		
do		3,654	71,000		3,73,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. COLLEGE OF MUSIC & FINE ARTS A/C. No. 609					
5% Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.					
Debtenture Stock 1970		1/1928	1,00,000		1,00,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. POOR BOYS' FUND A/C. NO. 627					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946		DH018850	500		500
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. SPECIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIP (NAMAKAR SCHOLARSHIP) ACCOUNT No. 631					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946 (Stock)		DH994	40,000		40,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. MAHARAJA SRI RAM CHANDRA BHANJ DEO CHAIR AND FELLOWSHIP ACCOUNT No. 634					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946 (Stock)		DH975	6,00,000		6,00,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. R.B. BRIJLAL BHATIA FUND A/C. No. 642					
3% U. P. Loan 1958		DH39	5,000		
34% Ten Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificate		DH004546	10,400		15,400
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. RAJA MOTI CHAND CHAIR A/C. No. 643.					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946		DH320	300		300
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. RAJA SAHIB OF BHORE FIELD EXPLO. FUND ACCOUNT No. 644					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946		DH349	10,000		10,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. HARI BHAJAN PD. TRUST SCHOLARSHIP FUND ACCOUNT No. 645					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946		DH351	17,200		17,200
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. SETH J.K. BIRLA PALI CHAIR A/C. No. 646					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946		DH353	10,500		10,500
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. MAHARAJA MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDY CHAIR ACCOUNT No. 647					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946		DH354	1,72,000		1,72,000

Particulars of shares and/or Securities	Number	Amount Rs.	Number of shares	Total	
				Securities Rs.	Shares
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. OTHER SPECIAL FUND ACCOUNT No. 648					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946 (of Rs. 10,000 each)		DH312-318	70,000		
do { do 100 ,, }		DH321-325	500		
do { do 500 ,, }		DH326-332	3,500		
do { do 1,000 ,, }		DH337-342	6,000		
do { do 1,00,000 ,, }		DH357-361	5,00,000		
do { do 25,000 ,, }		DH418-465	12,00,000		17,80,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. SETH GOURI SHANKER GOENKA FUND FOR GOSHALA A/C. No. 653					
4% U. P. Loan 1964		DH17	40,000		40,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. STUDENTS' WELFARE A/C. No. 659					
4% U. P. Loan 1964		DH002394	1,000		1,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. BINANI PRIZE A/C. No. 666					
4% U. P. Loan 1964		DH003239	1,000		1,000
BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY A/C. SHRIMAD BHAGWAT GEETA FUND A/C. No. 669²					
4% U. P. Loan 1964		DH25	20,000		20,000
SECURITIES HELD AGAINST OVERDRAFT					
3% Conversion Loan of 1946		DH363	36,01,000		36,01,000

Imperial Bank of India,
Banaras Cantonment,
23rd July, 1954.

S. K. TAPARIA,
Agent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BANARAS

1st December, 195
No. 34/23787

THE PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR,
Banaras Hindu University,
Banaras 5.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. P/14122 dated the 26/29th November, 1954, I append the list of securities received by us but were in course of completion of the formalities and were held in the respective accounts as mentioned against each.

- (1) B.H.U. account Provident Fund, not in the account of College of Indology as stated, (S/c Account No. 17)
4% U. P. Loan 1964 No. DH30 for Rs. 27,000/- (Held on 19-7-54.)
- (2) B.H.U. A/c. Vithal Sathe Memorial Scholarship (S/c. A/c. No. 686)
3% Con. Loan of 1946 No. DH1078 for Rs. 10,000/- (Held on 23-10-54).
- (3) B.H.U. A/c. Provident Fund (S/c. A/c. M No. 17)
4% U. P. Loan 1964 No. DH27 for Rs. 50,000/- (Held on 2-4-54).
- (4) B.H.U. A/c. Malaviyaji Memorial Fund (S/c. A/c. No. 676)
4% U.P. Loan 1964 No. DH 001342 for Rs. 25,000/- (Held on 21-7-54).
do 001343 for Rs. 25,000/-
do 001344 for Rs. 25,000/-
do 001345 for Rs. 25,000/-
do 001346 for Rs. 25,000/-
1,25,000/-

Yours faithfully,
S. K. TAPARIA,
Agent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BANARAS CANTT.

7-12-1954.
No. 34/24337

THE PRO. VICE-CHANCELLOR,
B.H.U., Banaras.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter No. P/14480 dated 6-12-1954, we beg to advise that the securities in question are held in your Spl. Fund A/c. Particulars of deposits are appended :—

Date of Deposit	Stock No.	Amount
24-4-54	D. H. 29	Rs. 2,000/-
5-5-54	D. H. 28	Rs. 25,000/-
	TOTAL	Rs. 27,000/-

Yours faithfully,
S. K. TAPARIA,
Agent.

CENTRAL HINDU SCHOOL BOARD, BANARAS

Statement of closing balances of Special Fee Funds as on 31-3-1954.

I. CENTRAL HINDU SCHOOL		Rs.	as.	p.	
(a) Vidyayak Sabha		67,000	0	0	In Govt. Security Conversion Loan of 1946.
(b) Pt. Alopi Pd. Swimming Competition Fund		200	0	0	do
(c) B. Shyam Singh & Brijkishore Tandon Swimming Competition Fund		300	0	0	do
(d) C.H.S. Teachers' Provident Fund		68,176	8	10	Closing Balance
(e) Central Hindu School Special Fee Funds					
In Post Office	Rs.	5,807	2	7	
In Bank	Rs.	4,707	1	8	
In hand	Rs.	8	14	8½	
	Rs.	10,523	2	11½	
			10,523	2	11
			1,46,199	11	9½

II. CENTRAL HINDU GIRLS SCHOOL

(a) Teachers' Provident Fund for teachers participating in Govt. P.F. Scheme		41,651	1	2
(b) C.H.G. School Special Fee Funds (excluding Hostel)				
In Post Office	Rs.	6,183	15	0
In Bank	Rs.	909	15	6
In hand	Rs.	33	1	3
	Rs.	7,126	15	9
			7,126	15 9
Grand Total			1,94,977	12 8½

A. K. SANYAL,
Secretary,
C. H. School Board, Banaras.

STATEMENT No. 4

Statement of Investment of Banaras Hindu University Provident Fund for the year ended 31-3-1954

Particulars	Amount invested in G.P. Notes			Amount of interest realised during the year 1953-54		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Amount invested in G.P. Notes 3% Conversion Loan 1946	13,73,000	0	0	41,138	8	0
2. Amount invested in 3½% U. P. Loan 1962	7,00,000	0	0	24,469	4	0
3. Amount invested in 4% U. P. Loan 1964	4,00,000	0	0	11,277	11	0
4. Amount invested in 4% U.P. Development Loan 1963	50,000	0	0	—		
5. Countervailing interest on the Provident Fund . . . . .	..			2,717	5	0
				79,602	12	0
	25,23,000	0	0			
Cash at the Imperial Bank of India, Banaras	99,320	3	2			
TOTAL	26,22,320	3	2			

S. N. PRASAD,
For Accountant.J. D. SANWAI,
Superintendent (Accounts).A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner O.A.D.JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA,
Honorary Treasurer.

STATEMENT No.4A

Statement showing the Receipts and Payments of the Banaras Hindu University Provident Fund for the year ended 31-3-1954.

Details of Receipts	Receipts						Details of Payments	Payments					
	Govt. Securities			In Bank				Govt. Securities			In Bank		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
Opening Balance :													
(a) In Govt. Securities	22,98,000	0	0				1. Final Payment of P.F.				1,17,195	4	6
(b) In Current A/c. 79,458 13 8							2. Advances out of P.F.				97,457	4	0
Less difference in							3. Insurance Premium paid out of				461	12	0
Balance as on							Provident Fund						
1-4-53 transferred 46 9 0				79,412	4	8	4. Discount paid on purchase of				674	11	0
							G.P. Notes						
1. University Contribution				1,51,265	12	0	5. Investment in—						
2. Deduction from salaries etc.							(a) 4% U. P. Loan 1964				1,75,000	0	0
(This includes Rs. 231/6/-							(b) 4% U. P. State Development				50,000	0	0
being the amount at credit				1,51,497	12	0	Loan 196						
of Shri D. S. Belsare trans-				77,986	14	0					4,40,788	15	6
ferred to University)							Closing Balance :						
3. Refund of Advances taken out							(a) In Govt. Securities	25,23,000	0	0			
of P. F.							(b) In Current A/c.				99,320	3	2
4. Interest realised				79,602	12	0							
5. Discount on Purchase of				343	12	0							
Securities													
6. Govt. Securities purchased	2,25,000	0	0										
TOTAL	25,23,000	0	0	5,40,109	2	8	TOTAL	25,23,000	0	0	5,40,109	2	8
S. N. PRASAD, For Accountant.				J. D. SANWAL, Superintendent (Accounts).			A. A. KRISHNAN, Examiner O.A.D.				JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA, Honorary Treasurer.		

S. N. PRASAD,
For Accountant.J. D. SANWAL,
Superintendent (Accounts).A. A. KRISHNAN,
Examiner O.A.D.JYOTIBHUSHAN GUPTA,
Honorary Treasurer.(No. P/6537.)
(Sd.) (Illegible),
Dy. Registrar.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Indian Standards Institution)

Delhi, the 12th July 1955

S.R.O. 1581—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies the issue of errata slips, detailed in column (4) of the Schedule hereto annexed, in respect of the Indian Standards specified in column (2) of the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of Indian Standard	No. and date of Gazette Notification in which establishment of the Indian Standard was notified	Particulars of errata slips issued
1	2	3	4
1.	IS: 10-1953 Specification for Plywood Tea-Chests (<i>Revised</i>).	S. R. O. 658, dated 26th March, 1955.	At page 7, col. 1, Serial No. 43, insert asterisk (*) before ' <i>Terminalia bellirica</i> '.
2.	IS: 82-1950 Methods of Test for thinners and Solvents for Paints.	Do.	At page 10, col. 1, clause 8.2, line 2, read '10 ml' for '100 ml.'
3.	IS: 101-1950 Methods of Test for Ready Mixed Paints and Enamels.	Do.	At page 18, col. 2, clause 30.4, last line, read 'weight of the pigment content of the material taken for test (<i>see</i> 27.1.1) for 'weight of the material taken for test'.
4.	IS: 277-1951 Specification for Galvanized Steel Sheets (Plain and Corrugated) (<i>Tentative</i>).	Do.	At page 5, Table 1, class 2, Galvanized Steel Gauge 24, under lb. per bundle against size 7' x 30' or 8/3 read '234 for '243'.
5.	IS: 430-1953 Specification for Paint Remover, Solvent Type, Non-Inflammable.	Do.	At page 3, clause 4.6, line 4, read 'two years' for 'one year'.
6.	IS: 444-1953 Specification for Water Delivery Hose.	Do.	At page 4, clause 7.1, item (i), under size, read ' $\frac{1}{8}$ in.' for ' $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.'
7.	IS 491-1954 Specification for Sodium Bicarbonate, Pure and Analytical Reagent.	Do.	At page 9, clause B-10 3.1, lines 2, 3 and 4, read 'if the intensity of colour produced in the second tube is not greater than that produced in the first tube' for 'if the intensity of colour produced in the first tube is not greater than that produced in the second tube'.
8.	IS: 492-1954 Specification for Sodium Bicarbonate, Refined (<i>Tentative</i>).	Do.	At page 6, clause B-8.3.1, lines 2, 3 and 4, read 'if the intensity of colour produced in the second tube is not greater than that produced in the first tube' for 'if the intensity of colour produced in the first tube is not greater than that produced in the second tube'.
9.	IS: 568-1954 Method for Determination of Twist in Single Jute Yarn.	Do.	At page 4, col. 1, line 1, read '9G grams' for ' $\frac{156g}{G}$ '

Copies of the errata slips are available, free of cost, from the Secretary (Administration), Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi—8.

[No. MDC/11 (4).]

Delhi, the 15th July 1955

S.R.O. 1582.—In pursuance of sub-regulations (2) and (3) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution hereby notifies that the Indian Standard, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been established during the period 3 to 15 July, 1955.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of the Indian Standard established	No. and title of the Indian Standard superseded by new Indian Standard	Brief Particulars
1	2	3	4
1.	IS: 489—1954 Specification for Glass Ampoules.	..	This standard covers the material and dimensional requirements and the methods of test for glass ampoules which are used as containers for pharmaceutical, biological and similar other preparations. (Price Rs. 1/8/-).

Copies of this standard are available for sale with the Secretary (Administration), Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Delhi—8.

[No. MDC/11(4).]

S. R. O. 1583.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-regulation (1) of regulation 3 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulation, 1955, the Indian Standard hereby notifies the issue of errata slips, detailed in column (4) of the Scheduled, hereto annexed in respect of the Indian Standards specified in column (2) of the said Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and title of Indian Standard.	No. and date of Gazette Notification in which establishment of the Indian Standard was notified.	Particulars of errata slips issued
1	2	3	4
1.	IS : 321-1952 Specification for Ethyl Alcohol (Absolute Alcohol)	S. R. O. 658, dated 26th March 1955	At page 10, clause J-2.2, read the following for the existing clause : J-2.2 <i>Aqua Regia</i> —a mixture of 1 volume of concentrated nitric acid (IS:264-1950) and three volumes of concentrated hydrochloric acid (IS : 265-1950).
2	IS:323-1952 Specification for Rectified Spirit	Do.	At page 12, clause M-2.2, read the following for the existing clause : M-2.2 <i>Aqua Regia</i> —a mixture of 1 volume of concentrated nitric acid (IS:264-1950) and 3 volumes of concentrated hydrochloric acid (IS: 265-1950).

1	2	3	4
3.	IS:336-1954 Specification for Ether (a) Solvent and (b) Anaesthetic.	S.R.O. 682, dated the 28th March 1955	At page 6, col 1, clause D-2.3, read 'Iodine' for 'Iodide'
4.	IS:456-1953 Code of Practice for Plain and Reinforced Concrete for General Building Construction.	S.R.O. 658, dated the 26th March 1955	At page 22, clause 6.14, line 2 from the bottom read 'effective thickness of slab' for 'slab thickness.' At page 74, Table XV, heading of col 5, read 'Beams, lb' for 'Beams, lb, per ft length'.

Copies of the errata slips are available, free of cost, from the Secretary (Administration) Indian Standards Institution, 19 University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi-8.

[No. MDC/11(4).]

Delhi, the 18th July 1955

S.R.O. 1584.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (3) of regulation 7 of the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Regulations, 1955, the Indian Standards Institution notifies that the marking fee per unit for aluminium conductors, details of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed, has been determined and it shall come into force from 20th July 1955.

THE SCHEDULE

Product/Classes of Products	No. and title of relevant Indian Standard	Unit	Marking Fee per Unit.
Hard-Drawn Stranded Aluminium and Steel-Cored Aluminium Conductors for Overhead Power Transmission Purposes.	IS : 398-1953 Specification for Hard-Drawn Stranded Aluminium and Steel-Cored Aluminium Conductors for Overhead Power Transmission Purposes (Tentative)	One ton	Re. 1/-/-

[No. MDC/11(6).]

(Indian Standards Institution)

CORRIGENDUM

Delhi, the 13th July 1955

S.R.O. 1585.—In the third column (No. and Title of the Indian Standard or Standards if any, superseded by the new Indian Standard) of the Schedule annexed to the Indian Standards Institution notification No. S.R.O. 682, dated the 28th March, 1955, the following shall be inserted against Sl. No. 1, namely :—

IS:83—1950 Specification for Turpentine for Paints

D. V. KARMAKAR,
Deputy Director (Marks),
Indian Standards Institution.

[No. MDC/11(4).]

T. S. RAMASWAMI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
(Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 13th July 1955

S.R.O. 1586.—In pursuance of the provisions of Section 4(X) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Central Government hereby re-nominate the following persons as members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, for a period of one year with effect from the 1st April, 1955:—

1. Shri Neville Wadia, Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Bombay.
2. Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, Delhi.
3. Shri Chunilal B. Mehta, Bombay.
4. Pandit Thakur Dass Bhargava, M.P.
5. Dr. M. D. Patel, Director, Institute of Agriculture, Anand.

[No. F.1-12/55-Com.II.]

F. C. GERA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

New Delhi, the 9th July 1955

S.R.O. 1587.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendment in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely:

In the said Schedule, after the entries relating to the Nagpur University, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

<p>“The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda.</p>	<p>Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.</p>	<p>M.B.B.S. (Baroda) This will be a recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 1st April, 1954”.</p>
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[No.F.17-12/53-MI.]

A. V. VENKATASUBBAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

New Delhi, the 14th July 1955

S.R.O. 1588.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 30 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 (27 of 1953) the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri J. Dayal, Financial Adviser, Defence Services as a member of the Air Transport Council in addition to the members whose names have been specified in this Ministry's Notification No. 18-CAG(5)/53, dated the 15th April, 1955.

[No. 18-CAG(5)/53.]

New Delhi, the 16th July 1955

S.R.O. 1589.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 30 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 (27 of 1953) the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri Jyoyirindra Kishore Chaudhury, Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Indian Airlines Corporation as a member of the Air Transport Council in addition to the members whose names have been specified in this Ministry's Notifications Nos. 18-CAG(5)/53, dated the 15th April, 1955 and 14th July, 1955.

[No. 18-CAG(5)/53.]

T. R. MANTAN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT
(Transport Wing)

New Delhi, the 15th July 1955

S.R.O. 1590.—The following draft of certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles International Circulation Rules, 1933, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 92 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 133

of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th September 1955

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government

Draft Amendments

In the said Rules,—

- 1 For the words "British India" wherever they occur, the word "India" shall be substituted
- 2 For sub rule (2) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely —
 "(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu & Kashmir"
- 3 In sub-rule (1) of rule 9, the words and letter "not being a destination in a Part B State", shall be omitted
4. In rule 15, the words and letter "not being a place in a Part B State", shall be omitted
- 5 In the First Schedule, for the Table in Annex C, the following Table shall be substituted, namely:—

Germany	D
United States of America	US
Austria	A
Belgium	B
Brazil	BR
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	GB
Alderney	GBA
Gilbraltar	GBZ
Guernsey	GBG
Jersey	GBJ
Malta	GBY
India	IND
Bulgaria	BG
Chile	RCH
China	RC
Columbia	CO
Cuba	C
Denmark	DK
Danzig	DA
Egypt	ET
Ecuador	EQ
Pakistan	PAK
Iran	IR
Irish Free State	EIR
Italy	I
Latvia	LR
Liechtenstein	FL
Lithuania	LT
Luxember	L
French Morocco	F
Mexico	MEX
Monaco	MC
Norway	N
Panama	PY
Paraguay	PA
Netherlands	NL
Dutch East Indies	IN
Peru	PE
Poland	PL
Portugal	P
Roumania	R
Territory of the Sarr	SA
Yugoslavia	Y
Siam	SM
Spain	E

Estonia	EW
Finland	SF
France, Algeria and Tunis	F
Guatemala	G
Greece	GR
Haiti	RH
Hungary	H
Sweden	S
Switzerland	CH
Syria and Lebanon	SL
Czechoslovakia	CS
Turkey	TR
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	SU
Uruguay	U

NOTE.—Since the conclusion of the Convention the following distinctive letters have been adopted for the States named below:—

Palestine	M
All French Colonies	F
Togo territory under French Mandate	TT
Cameroon territory under French Mandate	TC
Belgian Congo and territories placed under the Mandate of Belgium	CB
Saint-Marin	RSM
Union of South Africa	ZA
Mandatory Territory of South West Africa	SWA
Iceland	IS
British Honduras	BH
Seychelles	SY
Somaliland Protectorate	SP
State of North Borneo	SNB
Trinidad and Tobago	TD
Mauritius	MS
Isle of Man	GBM
Iraq	IRQ
Vatican City	V
Southern Rhodesia	SR
Italian Colonies and Possessions	I
Colon and Protectorate of Kenya	EAK
Colony and Protectorate of Uganda	EAU
Colony and Protectorate of Nyassaland	NP
Tanganyika Territory	EAT
Northern Rhodesia	NR
Cyprus	CY
Gambia (Colony and Protectorate)	WAG
Colony of Gold Coast and Ashanti, Northern Territories and British Mandate in Togoland	WAC
Hongkong	HK
Jamaica (including Turks and Caicos Island and Cayman Islands)	JA
Windward Islands of—	
Grenada	WG
St. Lucia	WL
St. Vincent	WV
Angola	PAN
Ceylon	CL
Straits Settlements	SS
Federated Malaya States (Negri, Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor)	FM
Non-Federated Malaya States—	
Johore	JO
Kedah	KD
Kelantan	KL
Perlis	PS
Mozambique	MOC
Tangier	MT
Spanish Morocco	ME
Albania	AL
Trengganu Territory	TU
Basutoland	BL
Bechuanaland Protectorate	BP
Swaziland	SP
Dutch Guiana	SME

Curacao	CU
Argentine Republic	RA
Nigeria (Colony Protectorate and British Mandate in Cameroon)	WAN
Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate)	WAL

[No. 27-T(7)/50.]

S.R.O. 1591.—The following draft of certain amendments to the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1946, which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 111 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 133 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th September 1955.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said rules,—

1. For the words "British India" and "Superintendent of Insurance" wherever they occur, the words "India" and "Controller of Insurance" shall respectively be substituted.
2. After rule 1, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—
"1-A. *Extent.*—These rules extend to the whole of India, except Part B States."
3. In Forms A, B, C, G and H in the Schedule, the brackets and word "India" shall be inserted at the right hand top corner.

[No. 27-T(7)/50.]

D. D. SURI, Dy. Secy.

(Transport Wing)

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 18th July 1955

S.R.O. 1592.—In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 213B of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Central Government hereby declares that the Government of the Dominican Republic and the Principality of Monaco have accepted the Safety Convention as defined in clause (d) of section 213-A of the said Act, that is to say, the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea signed in London on the tenth day of June, nineteen hundred and fortyeight, as amended from time to time.

[No. 46-MA(7)/54.]

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

(Central Boilers Board)

New Delhi, the 15th July 1955

S.R.O. 1593.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October, 1955.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the dates so specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to

the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, North Blocks, New Delhi.

Draft Amendments

In regulation 366 of the said Regulations—

- (a) At the end of clause (a) the words “or steam pipes” shall be insisted;
- (b) for sub-clause (iii) of clause (b), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“(iii) Except where such vessels are fusion welded in accordance with Chapter V or fabricated from a steam pipe, the longitudinal weld of vessels exceeding 15” internal diameter shall be covered by a butt-strap.”

[No. BL-304(1)/54.]

S.R.O. 1594.—The following draft of certain further amendments to the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1950, which the Central Boilers Board proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st October, 1955.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the dates so specified will be considered by the Central Boilers Board. Such objections or suggestions should be addressed to the Secretary, Central Boilers Board, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, North Blocks, New Delhi.

Draft Amendments

In the said Regulation,—

- (1) for regulation 529 the following regulations shall be substituted namely:—

“520(a) **Registration Books**—Registration Books will be maintained on the lines of Regulations 387.

(b) **Transfer of Memorandum of Inspection Book and Registration.**

Books.—On an economiser passing from one State to another, the Memorandum of Inspection and Registration Books shall, on the request of the Chief Inspector of the State to which the economiser has been transferred, be forwarded to that officer who shall take over their custody and maintain them as prescribed.”

After regulation 534, the following regulations shall be inserted, namely:—

“**Inspection of Food Pipes.**

535(a).—Food pipes shall be inspected and hydraulically tested before erection in place, and the hydraulic test pressure shall be not less than twice the working Pressure of the economiser. A certificate from the recognised maker or Inspecting Authority that this has been done may be accepted. If the Inspector is satisfied with the test, the pipes may be erected. No separate certificate for food pipes shall be issued, nor shall a separate fee be charged for their inspection.

(b) At subsequent inspection or at any other time, the Inspector may make an external inspection of food pipes and if found in an unsatisfactory condition, he shall report the matter to the Chief Inspector who may require the pipes to be hydraulically tested.

536-**Submission of plans of food pipes.**—Plans of food pipes shall be submitted to the Chief Inspector before erection, for his decision whether the pipes and their arrangement comply with the Regulations”.

[No. BL-304(19)/54.]

DIN DAYAL, Secy.

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION**CORRIGENDUM***New Delhi, the 19th July 1955*

S.R.O. 1595.—In the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of commerce and Industry's No. S.R.O. 662, dated the 23rd March, 1955, published with the *Gazette of India* in Part II, Section 3 at pages 401—429, dated the 26th March, 1955, the following corrections shall be made, namely:—

In the said notification—

1. at page 407, in sub-rule (1) of rule 35, omit the word “or” occurring in the 7th line,
2. at page 417, in Form 11, for “V” occurring at the bottom read “IV”,
3. under the heading “Study Leave Rules” at page 418—
 - (a) for the word, figures and brackets, rule 24(3) occurring in the first line substitute “rule 28(3)”;
 - (b) for the words, figures “Central Silk Board Rules, 1949”, substitute “Central Silk Board Rules, 1955”;
 - (c) in clause (ii) of rule 1, for “st April” substitute “1st April”,
4. under the heading “Central Silk Board Contributory Provident Fund Rules”, at page 419—
 - (a) for the word, figures and brackets “Rule 24(4) (i)” substitute “rule 28(4) (i)”;
 - (b) for the words and figures “Central Silk Board Rules, 1949” substitute “Central Silk Board Rules, 1955”.

[No. 23 (60) -Cot.Ind. (Silk) /53.]

G. S. SHARMA, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION*New Delhi, the 12th July 1955*

S.R.O. 1596.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Punjab for a public purpose being a purpose connected with relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1944 (44 of 1954) it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

All evacuee properties consisting of agricultural lands in the State of Punjab that is to say all such properties except such properties falling under any one or more of the following categories and other than those already acquired by virtue of notification No. SIII-19(44)/54/I, dated the 24th March, 1955.

(1) any such property—

- (i) in respect of which proceedings are pending before any authority the date of this notification under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) in which the question at issue whether the property is or is not evacuee property; or
- (ii) in respect of which the period of limitation, if any, fixed for an appeal or revision under the said Act for disputing the vesting of the property in the Custodian as evacuee property has not expired;

(2) any such property in respect of which an application for the grant of certificate under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), is pending at the date of this notification in respect of which the period of limitation fixed for making such application has not expired;

(3) any such property which has been restored under section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), or in respect of

which an application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration is pending at the date of this notification or in respect of which a certificate under sub-section (1) of that section has been granted but no application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration has been made;

(4) any such property which before the date of this notification has been transferred and the transfer is effective under section 40 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), or in respect of which any proceedings are pending at the date of this notification under that section;

(5) any such property which is a composite property within the meaning of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (LXIV of 1951);

(6) any such property in respect of which any proceedings are pending in a Civil Court where in the question at issue is whether the property is evacuee property or not;

(7) any such property which at the date of this notification is being treated or is being managed as a trust Property for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature under sub-section (1) of section II of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950);

(8) any such property in respect of which a reference has been made by the Custodian to the Central Government for orders under clause (iii) (d) of sub rule (6) of rule 14 of the Administration of Evacuee Property (Central) Rules 1950 and which reference is pending either before the Central Government or before the Custodian.

[No. S.III-19(44)/54.I.]

S.R.O. 1597.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Patiala & East Punjab States Union for the public purpose being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act 1954 (44 of 1954); it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

All evacuee properties comprising agricultural lands in the State of Patiala & East Punjab States Union except all such properties falling under any one or more of the following categories:—

(1) any such property—

(i) in respect of which proceedings are pending before any authority at the date of this notification under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), in which the question at issue is whether the property is or is not evacuee property; or

(ii) in respect of which the period of limitation, if any, fixed for an appeal or revision under the said Act for disputing the vesting of the property in the Custodian as evacuee property has not expired;

(2) any such property in respect of which an application for the grant of a certificate under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) is pending at the date of this notification or in respect of which the period of limitation fixed for making such application has not expired;

(3) any such property which has been restored under section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) or in respect of which an application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration is pending at the date of this notification, or in respect of which a certificate under sub-section (1) of that section has been granted but no application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration has been made;

(4) any such property which before the date of this notification has been transferred and the transfer is effective under section 40 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) or in respect of which any proceedings are pending at the date of this notification under that section;

(5) any such property which is a composite property within the meaning of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (LXIV of 1951);

(6) any such property in respect of which any proceedings are pending in a Civil Court wherein the question at issue is whether the property is evacuee property or not;

(7) any such property which at the date of this notification is being treated or is being managed as a trust Property for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950);

(8) any such property in respect of which a reference has been made by the Custodian to the Central Government for orders under clause (iii) (d) of sub-rule (6) of rule 14 of the Administration of Evacuee Property (Central) Rules 1950 and which reference is pending either before the Central Government or before the Custodian.

[No. SIII-19(44)/54-I]

S.R.O. 1598.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Patiala & East Punjab States Union for the public purpose being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act 1954 (44 of 1954); it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE

All rural houses in village abadis in the State of Patiala & East Punjab States Union that is to say, houses situated in any area in that State outside the limits of a corporation, a municipality, a municipal committee, a notified area committee, a town area or a small town committee or a cantonment as those limits existed on the 15th August, 1947, which have been declared or deemed to have been declared as evacuee properties under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) except all such properties falling under any one or more of the following categories:—

(1) any such property:—

(i) in respect of which proceedings are pending before any authority at the date of this notification under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act 1950 (XXXI of 1950) in which the question at issue is whether the property is or is not evacuee property; or

(ii) in respect of which the period of limitation, if any, fixed for an appeal or revision under the said Act for disputing the vesting of property in the Custodian as evacuee property has not expired;

(2) any such property in respect of which an application for the grant of a certificate under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, (XXXI of 1950) is pending at the date of this notification or in respect of which the period of limitation fixed for making such application has not expired;

(3) any such property which has been restored under section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) or in respect of which an application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration is pending at the date of this notification, or in respect of which a certificate under sub-section (1) of that section has been granted but no application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration has been made;

(4) any such property which before the date of this notification has been transferred and the transfer is effective under section 40 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) or in respect of which any proceedings are pending at the date of this notification under that section;

(5) any such property which is a composite property within the meaning of the evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (LXIV of 1951);

(6) any such property in respect of which any proceedings are pending in a Civil Court wherein the question at issue is whether the property is evacuee property or not;

(7) any such property which at the date of this notification is being treated or is being managed as a trust property for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950);

(8) any such property in respect of which reference has been made by the Custodian to the Central Government for the under clause (iii) (d) of sub-rule (6) of rule 14 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Central Rules, 1950 and which reference is pending either before the Central Government or before the Custodian.

[No. SIII-19(44)/54-II.]

H. S. NAIR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 12th July 1955

S.R.O. 1599.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Kutch for a public purpose being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule.

SCHEDULE

All urban immovable properties in the State of Kutch that is to say, immovable properties situated in that State within the limits of a corporation, a municipal committee, a notified area committee, a town area or a small town committee or a cantonment as those limits existed on the 15th August, 1947 which have been declared or deemed to have been declared as evacuee properties under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act 1950 (XXXI of 1950) except properties falling under any one or more of the following categories:—

1. any such property:—

- (i) in respect of which proceedings are pending before any authority at the date of this notification under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), in which the question at issue is whether the property is or is not evacuee property; or
- (ii) in respect of which the period of limitation, if any, fixed for an appeal or revision under the said Act for disputing the vesting of the property in the Custodian as evacuee property has not expired;

2. any such property in respect of which an application for the grant of a certificate under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) is pending at the date of this notification or in respect of which the period of limitation fixed for making such application has not expired;

3. any such property which has been restored under section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act 1950 (XXXI of 1950), or in respect of which an application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration is pending at the date of this notification, or in respect of which a certificate under sub-section (1) of that section has been granted but application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration has not been made;

4. any such property which before the date of this notification has been transferred and the transfer is effective under section 40 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) or in respect of which any proceedings under that section are pending on the date of this notification;

5. any such property which is a composite property within the meaning of the Evacuee Interest (Separation Act, 1951 LXIV of 1951);

6. any such property in respect of which any proceedings are pending in a Civil Court wherein the question at issue is whether the property is evacuee property or not;

7. any such property which at the date of this notification is being treated or is being managed as a trust property for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950).

[No. F.10(25)-S.I./55.]

S.R.O. 1600.—Whereas the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Travancore Cochin for a public purpose being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule

SCHEDULE

All urban immovable properties in the State of Travancore Cochin that is to say, immovable properties situated in that State within the limits of a corporation, a municipal committee, a notified area committee, a town area or a small town committee or a cantonment as those limits existed on the 15th August, 1947, which have been declared or deemed to have been declared as evacuee properties under the Administration of Evacuee Property, Act 1950 (XXXI of 1950) except properties falling under any one or more of the following categories—

1. any such property—

- (i) in respect of which proceedings are pending before any authority at the date of this notification under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), in which the question at issue is whether the property is or is not evacuee property, or
- (ii) in respect of which the period of limitation, if any, fixed for an appeal or revision under the said Act for disputing the vesting of the property in the Custodian as evacuee property has not expired;

2. any such property in respect of which an application for the grant of a certificate under sub-Section (1) of section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) is pending at the date of this notification or in respect of which the period of limitation fixed for making such application has not expired,

3 any such property which has been restored under section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), or in respect of which an application under sub section (2) of that section for its restoration is pending at the date of this notification, or in respect of which a certificate under sub-section (1) of that section has been granted but application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration has not been made;

4 any such property which before the date of this notification has been transferred and the transfer is effective under section 40 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) or in respect of which any proceedings under that section are pending on the date of this notification,

5 any such property which is a composite property within the meaning of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (LXIV of 1951),

6 any such property in respect of which any proceedings are pending in a Civil Court wherein the question at issue is whether the property is evacuee property or not;

7. any such property which at the date of this notification is being treated or is being managed as a trust property for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature under sub section (1) of section 11 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950).

[No. F.10(27)-SI/55.]

New Delhi, the 13th July 1955

S.R.O. 1601.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that it is necessary to acquire certain evacuee properties in the State of Madhya Bharat for a public purpose, being a purpose connected with the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, including payment of compensation to such persons,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), it is notified that the Central Government has decided to acquire, and hereby acquires, the evacuee properties specified in the Schedule

THE SCHEDULE

All urban immovable properties in the State of Madhya Bharat that is to say, immovable properties situated in that State within the limits of a corporation, a municipal committee, a notified area committee, a town area or a small town committee or a cantonment board as those limits existed on the 15th August, 1947, which have been declared or deemed to have been declared as evacuee properties under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), except properties falling under any one or more of the following categories:—

(1) Any such property—

(i) in respect of which proceedings are pending before any authority at the date of this notification under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), in which the question at issue is whether the property is or is not evacuee property; or

(ii) in respect of which the period of limitation, if any, fixed for an appeal or revision under the said Act for disputing the vesting of the property in the Custodian as evacuee property has not expired;

(2) any such property in respect of which an application for the grant of a certificate under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), is pending at the date of this notification or in respect of which the period of limitation fixed for making such application has not expired;

(3) any such property which has been restored under section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), or in respect of which an application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration is pending at the date of this notification, or in respect of which a certificate under sub-section (1) of that section has been granted but application under sub-section (2) of that section for its restoration has not been made;

(4) any such property which before the date of this notification has been transferred and the transfer is effective under section 40 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) or in respect of which any proceedings are pending under the said section on the date of this notification under that section;

(5) any such property which is a composite property within the meaning of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (LXIV of 1951);

(6) any such property in respect of which any proceedings are pending in a Civil Court wherein the question at issue is whether the property is evacuee property or not;

(7) any such property which at the date of this notification is being treated or is being managed as a trust property for a public purpose of a religious or charitable nature under sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950).

[No. F.10(26)-SI/55.]

New Delhi, the 15th July 1955

S.R.O. 1602.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints every officer for the time being holding the post of Sub-Divisional Officer in the State of Bihar who is also an *ex-officio* Assistant Custodian under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) as a managing officer for the custody, management and disposal of all evacuee properties within his jurisdiction, which have been acquired under section 12 of the said Act by virtue of the following notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Rehabilitation:—

No. F.10(30)SI/55, dated 4th July, 1955.

[No. F.10(106)SI/55.]

KULWANT SINGH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 8th July 1955

S.R.O. 1603.—The following corrigendum of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, made under rule 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1947, correcting certain clerical errors in its award published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 1262, dated the 7th June, 1955, in the industrial dispute between the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay Dock Labour Board and certain stevedore employers and contractors in the Port of Bombay, on the one hand, and their workmen, on the other, is published.

BEFORE SHRI M. R. MEHER, I.C.S. (RETD.), INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
BOMBAY

REFERENCE (IT-CG) No. 4 of 1954

ADJUDICATION

BETWEEN

The Bombay Port Trust, Bombay and 20 others

AND

Their Workmen

In the matter of the Award, Part I, dated 30th May, 1955

CORRIGENDUM

Under Rule 23 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1947, I direct that the following corrections be made in my Award (Part I), dated 30th May, 1955, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, Part II—Section 3, dated the 13th June, 1955:—

- (1) Page 1145, paragraph 33, line 32. For "12-45 P.M." read "11-45 A.M."
- (2) Page 1175, paragraph 85, line 27, clause (c). Delete the words and figures "plus a sum of Rs. 12-8-0" after the word "guarantee".
- (3) Page 1186, paragraph 119, line 4. For "A category workers" read "Stevedore pool workers".
- (4) Page 1196, Appendix C, clause 7, line 7. For "B tons" read "A tons" after the words "a datum of".
- (5) Page 1197, Appendix D, clause 8, line 7. For "B tons" read "A tons" after the words "a datum of".
- (6) Page 1198, Appendix D, clause 17. In the beginning of the clause insert the following words: "In calculating the output the basis will be deadweight tons rounded off to the nearest ton. The output of cargo will be calculated according to the tally maintained by the Port Trust for shore gangs," before the sentence "The output of cargo discharged.....for shore work."
- (7) Page 1199, Appendix E, clause 6, line 7. For "B tons" read "A tons" after the words "a datum of".

(Sd.) M. R. MEHER,
Industrial Tribunal.

Bombay, the 22nd June, 1955.

(Sd.) K. R. WAZKAR,
Secretary,

[No. LR.3 (44) /54.]

New Delhi, the 14th July 1955

S.R.O. 1604.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bombay, in the matter of an application under section 33A of the said Act from Shri Krishna Tatyia Kodag, an employee of M/s Dharsi Moolji & Co., Bombay.

BEFORE SHRI M. R. MEHRA, I.C.S. (RETD.) INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL,
BOMBAY

COMPLAINT (IT-CG) No. 10 of 1955,

IN

REFERENCE (IT-CG) No. 4 of 1954

Shri Krishna Tatyia Kodag—Complainant.

Versus

M/s. Dharsi Moolji & Co., Bombay—Respondent.

In the matter of a complaint under section 33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

APPEARANCES—Shri M. G. Kotwal, Secretary, Transport and Dock Workers' Union, for the Complainant.

Shri B. M. Bhatt, for the Respondent.

AWARD

During hearing of this complaint parties agreed that the complainant be taken as a registered worker from 7th July 1955 without prejudice to the contentions of both the sides. I accordingly direct that the company should take back the complainant in its employment with effect from 7th July, 1955.

Bombay, the 1st July, 1955.

K. R. WAZKAR,
Secretary.

(Sd.) M. R. MEHER,
Industrial Tribunal.

[No. LR.2(156)/54.]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 14th July 1955

S.R.O. 1605.—In pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 20 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, made under Section 5 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. PF-516(27) dated the 13th June, 1955, the Central Government has appointed Shri D. K. Badheka Deputy Secretary, Industry and Supply (Labour), Saurashtra, as the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for the whole of the State of Saurashtra with effect from the 13th June, 1955, to work under the general control and superintendence of the Central Commissioner.

[No. PF-516(27).]

P. D. GAJHA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 16th July 1955

S.R.O. 1606.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Dr. M. L. Rawal in the Department of Mines to be an Inspector of Mines subordinate to the Chief Inspector of Mines.

[No. M-48(33)53 Vol. II.]

S.R.O. 1607.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 23 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that on or after the 1st August, 1955, all accidents, other than those specified in sub-section (1) of the said section, which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work of any person employed in a mine for a period exceeding forty-eight hours shall be entered in a register in Form 'J' of the Mines Rules, 1955.

[M.A./23/(1) (File No. M-41(21)52).]

New Delhi, the 19th July 1955

S.R.O. 1608.—In pursuance of section 27 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952) the Central Government hereby publishes the report submitted to it under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the said Act by the Court of Enquiry appointed to hold an enquiry into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident which occurred at the Swang Railway Colliery in the Hazaribagh Sub-Division on the 8th January, 1954.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 1253, dated the 11th June, 1955 is hereby cancelled.

ENQUIRY REPORT INTO THE ACCIDENT IN THE SWANG RAILWAYS COLLIERY WHICH OCCURRED ON THE 8TH JANUARY, 1954.

I. Setting up of the Court of Enquiry

This court of enquiry was set up by the Government of India as contemplated in section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952. The decision was communicated in letter No M-45(1)/54 dated the 23rd./24th June, 1954 from the Under Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi. The letter of the Under Secretary forms Annexure I.

II. Location, Ownership and Management of the Swang Colliery

2. The Swang Colliery is situated in Sadar sub-division of the Hazaribagh district (Bihar) at a distance of 1½ miles from Gomia Railway Station on the Gomo-Barkakana Section of the Eastern Railways. A motorable road connects the colliery to the 202 nd. mile on the Grand Trunk Road, the length of the connecting road being 33 miles. The colliery is owned by the Central Government and is managed by the Ministry of Production through the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board with headquarters at Calcutta. The Superintendent of Collieries, Kargali is the agent of the Kargali group of collieries consisting of Kargali, Bokaro, Jarangdi and Swang collieries. Mr. P. C. Bhattacharji was the agent of the collieries at the time of the accident and is functioning as such even at the time of the submission of the report. Mr. C. L. Dhawan, a graduate in the mining engineering from the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad and a holder of a First Class Colliery Managers's Certificate of Competency was the manager of the colliery at the time of the accident. He is now posted as Assistant Coal Superintendent at Dhanbad and the present manager of the colliery is Mr. B. R. Nandy. Subordinate to the manager at the time of the accident were two Junior Overmen, Sri Mohiuddin and Sri M. C. Mukherji. They are continuing in their posts at the time of submission of this enquiry-report. There were also five Shift Sircars to assist the manager in the discharge of his supervisory duties in the mine.

III. Commencement of the Enquiry

3. The enquiry was started on 26th July 1954 in the Creche Office of the Swang Colliery. In the morning session preliminaries were settled and in the afternoon an underground inspection was made of the mine in general and of the place of accident in particular. Surface arrangements for collection of sand and flushing it downwards were also seen.

IV. Method of Working in the Mine

4. The Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Mr. S. S. Grewal, who was one of the assessors, had suggested the underground inspection and understanding of the method of working of the colliery before the commencement of the enquiry as he had considered that this would conduce to better appreciation of the evidence by both the Presiding Officer and the assessors. Mr. D. R. Bagroy, one of the assessors and Superintendent of the Giridih group of collieries owned by the Ministry of Production, Government of India has described the method of working since the commencement of work in the colliery as follows:

"The accident occurred in No. II Rise District in the underground workings of Nos. 1 & 2 Inclines where 51 ft. thick Kargali Seam is being worked, in lifts or sections of about 7 ft. thickness in Long Wall method by complete Hydraulic Stowing of Sand in the goaf or void left behind the coal face due to extraction of the coal. In between the 2 lifts a partition or layer of coal about 1 ft. thick is left for keeping the sand packs of the 2 lifts separated for avoiding water percolation from the Upper Lift to the Lower Lift sand pack and also facility of setting props for roof support as well as for making boxing or barricade with bamboo matting for packing sand in the 2nd lift.

On reference to the Colliery Plan, annexure II a & b* it will be observed that extraction to the first lift extended over an area about 2,000 ft. long and 550 ft. wide in the middle and over a large area but tapering out to 350 ft. on the east side. Work in the 1st lift was started in 1937 and was completed in 1947.

Extraction of the 2nd lift was started in 1948 in No. I District from near about the middle of the area. Sand was supplied to this district through Borehole No. I (65 ft. deep). Length of the long wall coal face in this district was 550 ft. and the coal face along with the

Sand Stowing proceeded West-ward to the Western Boundary of this District. Work in this District was continued for 5 years and was suspended in December, 1953. Some area in the north-west corner still remains to be extracted.

For working 2nd lift on the East side of No. I District another Borehole No. 2(142 ft. deep) exists. Sand was supplied through this Borehole and working of the 2nd lift in No. II Rise District was commenced in April, 1953. Extraction of coal in this District also progressed towards the West as in No. I District previously, Straight width of the Long Wall Coal face at the commencement of this District was 540 ft. as shown in the Colliery Plan. For facility of work the Long Wall coal face was worked in a curved line and the Sand packing line followed the long wall coal face, keeping the void or unpacked space between the coal face and sand pack as narrow as practicable.

Gradually the long wall coal face of No. II Rise District progressed Westward and the width of coal of 2nd lift, stading unextracted on the east of the 2nd lift Sand pack of No. I District, started diminishing. For facility of working 5 years ago, the Eastern Boundary of No. I District in 2nd lift had not been left in a straight vertical line, but the boundary is slanting in the South East direction for 560 ft. and then goes straight vertically to the South levels for 160 ft. *Due to this reason a corner was formed and the advancing long wall coal face of No. II Rise District approached the old Sand Pack of No. I District in this corner earlier than at the top (Rise side) and Bottom (Dip side) ends. The place of accident is situated in the proximity of this corner.*

The Rate of Dip or Slope of the coal Seam and so also the 2nd lift being worked in No. II Rise District in the above Long wall face is about 1 in 3. This is a steep gradient and advantage was taken of this for transporting the coal cut from the Long Wall Coal Face. Thin steel sheets are curved in the form of Trough or Chute with a width about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and depth about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Coal cut from the coal face is shovelled by miners into the above Troughs or Chutes and then water opened up at the rise end or top end of the Long Wall coal face for pushing or transporting the coal downwards in the troughs, which discharge it into tubs of 30 cu. ft. capacity (about 14 cwt. in weight) at the Bottom or Dip End of the coal face. The troughs are kept within 6 ft. of the advancing coal face for quick and easy shovelling of the cut coal into them. They are each 12 feet in length and can, therefore, be easily placed to form a Zig-Zag line to closely follow the advancing Long wall coal face. 40 to 50 Miners or Coal-Cutters work at a time in a shift dividing themselves in suitable gangs. Some cut coal from the coal face, others shovel the cut coal into the Troughs or Chutes and 5 or 6 men go at the Dip End of the Coal face and arrange to discharge coal from the troughs and load into the Coal tubs standing down below on the track or tramline. Cutting of coal at the long wall coal face is done with the ordinary coal pick by hand by miners. These miners are paid wages on piece rate basis according to the quantity of coal cut and loaded into tubs.

As the coal face advance at intervals of about 15 ft. width, Boxing or Barricades are fitted up from the Dip or Bottom End of the coal face upwards for filling sand. The Barricade is formed by fixing Sal Props about 3 feet apart and by fixing Bamboo mattings in between the props inside from Floor of the 2nd lift to its roof about 7 feet high upto hold the sand in position. After the Barricade has been extended upwards to a distance of about 30 ft. at the start, the packing or stowing of sand is commenced and then extraction is continued. Sand and water are sent underground into the mine through Borehole No. 2 in cast iron pipes 6" diameter. These sand pipes are taken down-ward on the sand packing side of the Barricade and then further downward steel sheet troughs are used for conveying the sand and water mixture to the actual stowing place. The troughs or Chutes can be easily manoeuvred to take up Zig-Zag line horizontally as well as vertically. Gradually towards the end the Chutes are raised up on prop chocks to lift the end to the height of the sand pack top which is about 7 ft. high. Size of sand trough is used 9 inch wide and 6 inch high in lengths of 8 to 12 feet.

The work of Sand Stowing keeps progressing upward continuously and so the Barricade building or setting work as well as the raising up and setting of Sand Chutes goes on continuously. A gang of Timber Setters along with their Mazdoors is, therefore, continuously employed in executing the above work in this locality. The Long wall coal face also keeps advancing and so regularly props at 6 feet centres in 6 feet apart rows have to be set up continuously to support roof in the unpacked or unstowed gap or void between the sand pack and coal face.

The rate of advance of the Long Wall coal face is much quicker due to easy working conditions than the progress of the sand packing which follows the advancing coal face. Great care is, therefore, taken to keep the unfilled gap or void narrow in width and short in length as far as practicable under the existing conditions."

V. Recommencement of the Enquiry

5. On 27th July 1954 at the very commencement of the enquiry, a petition was filed on behalf of Junior Overmen, Sri Md. Mohiuddin and Sri M. C. Mukherji, and Mining Sirdars, Samarendra Mukherji, N. N. Singh, and A. R. Sen, to the effect that the Inspector of Mines, Circle No. I, Dhanbad had passed orders for suspension of their mining certificates after the appointment of the court of enquiry and communicated the said orders to them a day before the commencement of the enquiry. As this was likely to interfere with the conduct of the judicial enquiry and tended to give the impression that justice was not likely to accrue as the result of the labours of the court of enquiry, it was decided to notice the Inspector of Mines, Circle No. I to appear before the court and to show cause why he should not be proceeded against for contempt of court. The enquiry was adjourned to 8th August 1954. On that day due to the unavoidable preoccupation of the Presiding Officer with urgent matters concerning the district administration, the court of enquiry could not sit and the next sitting was, therefore, held on 17th August 1954.

6. On 17th August 1954 to start with, the Inspector of Mines, Circle No. I, Dhanbad filed a petition saying that he had no intention to do any thing by way of contempt of the court of enquiry. He not only regretted that he had suspended the certificates of the Junior Overmen and Shift Sirdars but had also informed the court of enquiry that he had withdrawn the orders of suspension. He tendered an unqualified apology and the same was accepted. The petition filed on behalf of the Junior Overmen and Shift Sirdars, the order of the court of enquiry noticing the Inspector of Mines, Circle No. I to show cause against the contempt of court and the petition filed by him by way of apology from Annexure III (a), (b) and (c). The enquiry was then resumed and was continued till the evening of the 19th. Arguments were eventually heard at Dhanbad on the 22nd of August, 1954.

VI. Witnesses Examined

7. Three witnesses were examined on behalf of the Mines Department, 11 on behalf of Labour, and 8 on behalf of the Management; 3 witnesses were examined as court witnesses. Annexure IV gives particulars of these witnesses.

VII. Narrative of the Accident

8. The accident occurred underground in No. II Rise District of Nos. 1 and 2 Inclines where second lift of coal was being worked. At about 6 A.M. in the morning of 8th January 1954, a mass of coal about 5 ft. x 40 ft. x 3ft. fell down from the roof and as many as 7 coal-cutters were buried underneath. Six dead bodies were recovered on the 8th and 9th and the seventh on 12th January 1954. Sri A. C. Bose, the then Inspector of Mines, Circle No. I, now Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines, and Sri S. S. Grewal, the then Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines and now Chief Inspector of Mines, visited the place of accident in the morning of the 10th January. Mr. Bose held enquiry for 5 days and also had a detailed survey of the place of accident made by the departmental surveyor, Sri H. R. Mukherji. The plan prepared by Sri Mukherji furnishes details of the place of accident and forms Annexure V*.

VIII. Casualties

9. The following coal-cutters were killed in the accident:

1. Khemna Chamar.
2. Jariha Chamar.
3. Jutna Chamar.

4. Bhokla Gope.
5. Darsanwa Chamar.
6. Janki Chamar.
7. Dukhna Beldar.

IX. Causes of and circumstances attending the Accident

10. As said above, Mr. Bose, the then Inspector of Mines, Circle No. I and now Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines, Dhanbad held an enquiry into the accident for as many as five days. Mr. Bose was examined as witness No. I on behalf of the Mines Department. In his examination-in-chief before this court of enquiry, Mr. Bose deposed as follows:

"I discovered that the coal lift and the roof of this long wall face had sagged a little in the front where packing had already been done in this lift. This sagging was in the strike direction of the seam; in other words, at right angles to the long wall face. I also noticed bent props, props with broken lids and also some broken props on the rise and the dip edges of the fall. This indicated that there were visible signs of weighting of the roof on these props also. The weighting seemed to have taken place over a few days. The sand packing was about 45 ft. behind the face for a length of about 100 ft. parallel to the long wall face at the site of the fall. Above and below and including this fall there was a length of about 320 ft. of the face, where the sand packing was more than twenty ft. behind the face. For the rest of the length of the face the sand pack was within a distance of 20 ft.

In my opinion the lay-out of the long wall face on which the accident occurred was not according to sound mining principles. The face was crooked and bent and it did not take into consideration the width of the barrier which was left after the extraction of the coal in the second lift of the face. In my opinion, this method of working might have led to a break in the strata just above the place from where long wall face of No. I District started in the second lift. This break causes a plane of weakness. Whenever such conditions arise, the thickness of the barrier between the face and the sand pack should be ascertained at different points by boreholes or galleries and pillars or barriers of adequate thickness should be provided and maintained while extraction is proceeding."

In other words, in Mr. Bose's opinion the fall of the roof was due to the following:

- (i) the goaf was allowed to be abnormally wide; the sand pack remained 45 ft. behind the face for a length of about 100 ft.;
- (ii) extraction was not on a straight long wall face but on a crooked one; and
- (iii) the barrier between the old goaf and the approaching long wall face was allowed to thin down.

11. The witnesses examined on behalf of Labour attributed the fall of the roof to other factors also. Among these were:

- (a) the condition of the roof.
- (b) cutting of floor coal;
- (c) inadequate timbering;
- (d) lagging behind of the sand pack; and
- (e) neglect of the Management to fence off the dangerous zone.

Witnesses examined on behalf of the Management attributed the fall to the robbing of coal by the coal-cutters in spite of instructions to the contrary by the supervisory staff. Evidence was led on behalf of the Manager to show that robbing was made possible due to the inadequacy of the supervisory staff. It seems desirable to take up these causes one by one and to see how far they contributed towards the fall of the roof.

(a) Condition of the roof

12. As said above, Mr. Bose had noticed bent props, props with broken lids and also some broken props on the rise and dip edges of the fall. In his opinion, this indicated that there had been visible signs of weighting of the roof and the weighting seemed to have taken place over a period of a few days.

Mr. Bose inspected the place after the accident and his statement is not, therefore, on the basis of what he saw before the accident. Mr. Bose, however, had

examined a number of persons during the course of his enquiry and, in his examination before me, he stated as follows:—

"Night-shift Overman M. C. Mukherji stated that in the previous week, he had noticed slight weight on the props. Md. Mohiuddin also stated that he had also noticed some bending of the props and also some broken lids on the 6th January in the morning. * * * Mr. Dhawan stated that while inspecting the place on 4th January 1954 he had also noticed some bending of the props."

In his examination before this court, Mohiuddin stated as follows:

"On 6th January 1954 in the morning I examined the props and found one barricade prop a bit bent about 20 ft. above the top edge of the fall. This was due to the pressure of the sand from the side. I got a new prop set by its side. At that time I also found lid of one prop bent about 20 to 25 ft. above that barricade prop. This was due to a very local pressure. I got another prop set by its side and a cog in between the two props. All the remaining props in the entire face were found strong and intact. The roof did not show any sign of sagging anywhere. I examined the roof and the props on 7th January 1954 again carefully in the morning. I did not find anything wrong; the roof was safe and sound and the props were alright;"

Obviously, Mohiuddin made one statement before Mr. Bose and another before this court.

In his cross-examination on behalf of the Manager, Mr. Bose deposed that regulation 83 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations "provides that every worker shall examine his own working place before commencing work and shall immediately leave the place if any dangerous condition is observed by him". In the context of this regulation witnesses examined on behalf of Labour were asked about the condition of the roof before they commenced work on the night of the accident.

Witness No. 3—Tekwa Chamar stated, as follows:

"There were cracks in the roof but wherever there was a crack there was a prop set below it."

Witness No. 7—Mangra Bhuiyan stated as follows:

"Before we start work on the coal face, we test the roof overhead under the instructions of the Sirdar. I tested the roof and found it in a safe condition on that day also."

Witness No. 8—Katika Gope stated as follows:

"I checked the working place before starting work and found the roof alright."

Witness No. 9 stated as follows:

"I tested the roof before starting work and it sounded alright."

Witness No. 11 stated as follows:

"I tested the roof at the time I started the work and it sounded alright."

The following paragraph from the cross-examination of Mr. Bose is also significant:

" * * * Mohiuddin stated before me that when he went and inspected No. II Rise Face on 7th January 1954 he found the roof in a sound condition and that he had personally tested this roof with a stick."

In this context the only conclusion can be that there was nothing wrong with the roof before the work commenced on the night of the accident.

(b) Cutting of floor coal

13. It has already been said above while describing the method of working that in between the two lifts, a layer of coal about 1 ft. thick is left for keeping the sand pack of the two lifts separated from each other, and that this layer of coal, *inter alia*, is useful for setting up props for roof-support. Evidence was led on behalf of Labour to show that the Management directed cutting of the floor coal and as a result the props were supported on small patches of coal about 6" thick instead of being supported on floor coal 1 ft. to 1½ ft. thick as before.

Witness No. 1 on behalf of Labour, Raghuni Chamar, stated as follows:

".....The sal-ballas were not supported on coal layers. Therefore, when the roof fell or was about to fall there was no question of the ballas getting bent.....Somar Mukharji, Mining Sirdar, had been to the place, pointed out the place of work, got the layer of floor coal cut and gone away.....The coal floor was just 10 ft. x 10 ft. x 6". We were told that it would be cut and sandflushed over sand, without leaving the intervening coal. For otherwise, coal was being wasted. There was no floor coal above or below the place of accident and it had all been cut."

Witness No. 2 on behalf of Labour stated as follows:

"The props did not bend or get buckled as they were not fixed on floor coal."

Witness No. 3 deposed as follows:—

"The props were not supported on floor coal."

Witness No. 7 stated as follows:—

"I was engaged to cut the floor coal."

Court Witness No. 1, Rama, Timber Mistry, made a very significant statement on this regard.

"The props were not set on sand but the floor coal on which they were set was not thick. It was about 6" thick."

When cross-examined this witness said as follows:—

"I did not measure the floor coal. It could be 6" thick or 1 ft. thick or even 1½ ft. thick."

Witnesses on behalf of the Management, however, stated that they never directed cutting of the floor coal. This is what they said:

Witness No. 2: "It is false to say that I directed any coal-cutter to cut the floor coal underneath the props at the site of accident. The thickness of the floor coal under the props at the site of accident was usually one ft. and in some cases 1½ ft."

Witness No. 4 "None of us had asked any coal-cutter to cut the floor coal."

14. That the Management would direct cutting of the floor coal and the miners would acquiesce in the same does not stand to reason. Floor coal is the only place where the sal-ballas supporting the roof can be made to stand and no Management unless bent upon playing with the lives of the miners can risk directing cutting of the floor coal. Removal of the floor coal, moreover, would make the place of work dangerous as contemplated in regulation 83 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations, and the coal-cutters will be entitled to leave the place and to refuse to resume work till the dangerous condition is remedied. I am not inclined to believe that the Management directed cutting of the floor coal or even that the miners acquiesced in the same.

(c) Adequacy or otherwise of timbering

15. Labour's case was that the roof was not supported by an adequate No. of props. Witness No. 1 for Labour, Raghuni Chamar, stated as follows:—

"In my opinion the coal roof fell.....because of the inadequate number of sal-ballas."

Witness No. 8 stated as follows:

"In my opinion, the roof collapsed because of ———the small number of props."

These are the only two Labour witnesses who were asked about and described the supply of timber props as inadequate. Management led evidence to show that timbering was sufficient.

Witness No. 1, Mohiuddin, for the Management stated as follows:

"Timbering in this long wall face was sufficient and adequate."

Witness No. 3 deposed as follows:

"Timber-supports in a goaf are more to give indications of weighting and are not of much use as support for the strata. Whenever timber-supports start giving indications of roof weighting, it is time for withdrawing workers from that area."

Witness No. 8, Mr. C. L. Dhawan, deposed as follows:

"Timbering rules under regulation 68 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations were being observed in II Rise Face. The distance of props was 6 ft. between the rows and 6 ft. between consecutive props in the same row."

The following paragraph in Mr. Bose's evidence is very significant:

"The timbering above and below the fallen roof was quite closely set. It was adequate."

In the very nature of things, Mr. Bose could not see timbering at the place of accident; the collapsing roof must have thrust them into the pack of sand below and also crushed them. It would not be reasonable to believe that Management would provide adequate timbering above and below and make it inadequate at the place of accident. I am inclined to believe that timbering at the place of accident was quite adequate.

(d) Lagging behind of the sand pack

16. During the course of the enquiry, questions were asked by one of the assessors suggesting that the sand stowing arrangements in No. II Rise District where the accident took place were inadequate.

Witness No. 1, Mohiuddin for the Management said as follows:

"Sand stowing was in progress during that time and our effort was to fill up the void. We have 3 pumps for dewatering the mine. On 5th January 1954 one of the pumps went out of order and this hampered stowing work to some extent."

This witness further said as follows:

"It does interfere with sand stowing work if the water accumulates underground and during the days on which the accident took place the level of water had risen."

Witness No. 2 for the Management, Samarendra Nath Mukherji, deposed as follows:

"Sand stowing was not in progress in my shift on the night of the accident as the level of water in the sump had risen."

The following questions and answers in the evidence of Mr. P. C. Bhattacharji, Witness No. 7 for the Management, are very significant:

"Q. Had there been any report to you for requirement of a pump and other sand stowing materials by the colliery manager, Swang?

A. Manager wanted two electrical pumps and orders were placed with the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals."

Likewise, the following from the evidence of Mr. Bose may be noted:

"The sand stowing arrangements in the mine were adequate."

It has already been said above that Mr. Bose had made an enquiry into the accident. He submitted his report to his Department. The following extract from his report, a copy of which was made available to me by the Chief Inspector of Mines, however, indicates that sand stowing was lagging behind the long wall face:

"The manager stated that the low progress in stowing was due to inadequate pumping capacity of the mine pumps which could deal with only a limited quantity of water, and that he had to suspend stowing operations as soon as the main sump was full to be able to make storage room for the water run off from the stowing operations and from the coal chutes. He further stated that he had to work the pump for 7 days to deal with the mine-water after stowing work was done for 4 days. The work of extraction of coal from the face thus had to go on for 6 days although stowing was done only for 4 days a week.

The output of the mine has steadily increased since 1951, in which year the total production was about 36,000 tons. In 1952, this increased to 62,000 and in 1953, it went up to about 68,000 tons (.....).

It may be noted that the rate of stowing was fairly satisfactory till 1952. Although the production of 1953 was 6,000 tons more than that of 1952, the progress of stowing has been very slow not only in the face where the accident happened but also in other working places.

The average monthly production from Swang Colliery during the half yearly period between July to December, 1953 was of the order of 5425 tons. As this method of extraction requires replacement of coal by sand in the ratio of 1: 1 by volume, the quantity of sand required for replacing this amount of coal approximates to 6900 tons per month (.....). From the records of stowing done in this month in 1952, and in 1953, it is clear that even in the wet months of these years a higher quantity of sand had been stowed in the past. In the month of December, 1953, and for the first week of January, 1954, the stowing figures were very low (.....). The manager stated that about a month before the date of accident, No. I pillar face was stopped with a view to intensify packing operation in No. II Rise Face (the place of accident) During an inspection of No. I pillar face made in this connection on 12th January, 1954, by me and by Shri S. L. Chakravarty, Junior Inspector of Mines, it was found that stowing in this face lagged 25—35 feet behind the face. Moreover, even with this intensification and appreciable increase in stowing in No. II Rise was not achieved and the combined stowing figures for the whole of December, 1953 and for the first week of January 1954, never reached the figure for October, 1953."

In this context it seems reasonable to believe that sand stowing was not keeping pace with extraction of coal and the void between the advancing long wall face and the approaching sand pack was becoming abnormally wider.

(e) Abnormal width of the goaf

17. At the time of his inspection of the mine, Mr. Bose found the width of the goaf about 45 ft. over a length of about 100 ft. and he could not expect an exposed area like that to be kept supported on even most-closely-set props. The case of the Management is that, in the first place, the measurements relied on by Mr. Bose were wrong. Secondly, that the goaf on the eve of the accident was not so wide as it was found to be on measurement after the accident. This is because partly some part of the roof was exposed due to drag on the edges of the fall and partly because the sand which stood supported against the barricade and bamboo matting slid down and added to the exposure. It is also the case of the Management that the width of the goaf at the place of accident having reached 25 ft. or so, lime had been sprinkled on the portion of the long wall face concerned, and the coal-cutters had been asked not to cut coal from there. The workers, however, robbed coal from there and thus added to the width of the goaf. These points may be taken up one by one.

18. As said above, it was suggested to Mr. Bose that the measurements he had relied on were not correct. In this connection, the following paragraph from his examination-in-chief may be noted:

"I did not take any measurements in the mine myself; nor did I do the surveying myself. The survey was conducted under my direction but not under my supervision. I do not know if the surveyor prepared any rough plan of the place of accident at the spot. I do not know if the surveyor did not allow the colliery surveyor to take any copy of this rough plan or even to look to his papers containing the measurements. I do not know if the width of the void was not beyond 35 ft. even after the accident."

19. The surveyor was also examined on behalf of the Mines Department and the replies given by him leave no doubt that the measurements relied on by Mr. Bose were not incorrect. The following paragraph appears very relevant in this regard:

"It is not a fact that my measurements are wrong or that it was because of this that I did not give any measurements to the colliery surveyor. ... It was a survey under the direction of the Department of Mines and instructions of the Chief Inspector of Mines are that copies of the measurements should not be given to any one without his permission. I did not tell the colliery surveyor to leave the spot. The measurements were taken when he was there and were also announced by those who held the tape before they were taken down by me. I checked up the measurements on the tape before they were taken down. The Colliery Surveyor was there at the spot and he did not point out even once that the measurements taken by us were wrong."

The surveyor's are categorical replies and in the absence of any motive inducing him to take wrong measurements—none, at any rate, has been suggested on behalf of the Management—the measurements taken by him must be assumed to be correct.

20. The Management's next case was that when the goaf had become 25 ft. wide at the place of accident, the miners had been asked to stop work at that place. The Management had no particular advantage in asking the coal-cutters to cut coal at that wide place, especially when narrower places over the rest of the length of the face were available for work. Witness No. 1 for the Management Mohiuddin, deposed as follows:

"The Manager inspected this face on 4-1-1954 in the morning along with me and asked me to stop cutting of coal at that place where the void had reached 25 ft. or a little above and directed me to engage workers at narrower places."

21. Some of the witnesses examined on behalf of Labour were examined on the point of the width of the goaf at the place of accident and they deposed that they were directed to work at the place where the goaf had the maximum width.

Witness No. 1, Raghunil Chamar, stated as follows:

"The men of the previous shift had been cutting coal at the place of accident; we came and were asked to start cutting the same there.... The void 40 ft. to 45 ft. had been there for about a month."

Witness No. 7 deposed that the width of the void at the place of accident was 40 to 45 ft. This witness, however, added that directly "under the area from where the roof-fall occurred, no coal-cutter was engaged in cutting coal but some persons were loading coal cut from the face."

Witness No. 9 described the width of the void as 40 to 45 ft.; so also did witness Nos. 10 and 11.

33. The Management's case is that since the width was 25 ft., lime was sprinkled over the surface of the face concerned and the workers were directed not to cut coal from there. The following paragraph from Mr. Bose's examination may be seen:

"Mohiuddin stated before me that under his orders lime was sprinkled on 5-1-1954 on the coal face at the site of the accident. Mohiuddin also stated that lime mark was given on 6-1-1954 and there was robbing of coal and previous lime mark was cut off from that place. He gave a written report to the Manager about robbing on 6-1-1954. I have seen the original report. I do not remember whether it was made over to me or if it is still in my custody."

The following paragraph from his examination may also be noted:

"Somar Mukherji and Lachhman told me that a third lime mark was given at the spot on 7-1-1954 since the previous two had been cut out"

Court Witness No. 2, Lachhman, Timber Mistry deposed as follows:

"Lime was sprinkled by Phatka. Sirdar gave orders to me and I to Phatka. Lime was sprinkled on a length of about 60 ft."

Court Witness No. 3, Phatka Kumhar, stated as follows:

"I sprinkled lime on the coal face at the place of accident under the orders of Mistry, Lachhman. Lime was sprinkled to prohibit work at that place."

The Management has led evidence to the effect that sprinkling of lime was the usual method to indicate stopping of work on the portion of the long wall face concerned.

Witness No. 3, Mr. M. G. Fell, for the Management, deposed as follows:

"Sprinkling of lime on the coal face of the long wall face being worked is the usual method adopted to indicate to the workers that cutting of coal in that place is prohibited."

Evidence has also been adduced on behalf of the Department of Mines and Labour to the contrary.

Mr. Bose deposed as follows:

"It is not an authorised practice to sprinkle lime over the portion of the face to indicate that work on that face is stopped."

On further cross-examination, however, Mr. Bose conceded that this practice "is found in coal mines." Mr. Bose also stated as follows:

"Whenever any danger is apprehended in the mine, it is not enough to sprinkle lime on the dangerous spots. The places should be fenced off."

34. Most of the witnesses examined on behalf of Labour, however, denied this sprinkling of lime. This is what they said:

Witness No. 1, Raghuni Chamar: "Lime was not sprinkled over the coal face 3 or 4 days ago."

Witness No. 2, Ram Dhaniya Chamar: "Lime had not been sprinkled on the portion of the long wall face where we had been engaged to work.—— I told the Inspector of Mines that lime had not been sprinkled at the place of accident."

Witness No. 3, Tekwa Chamar: "Lime had not been sprinkled over the portion concerned of the long wall face."

Witness No. 4, Chhota Somra. "Lime had not been sprinkled over the portion concerned even a few days earlier."

Witness No. 7, Mangra Bhuan: "Lime had not been sprinkled over any portion of the coal face."

Witness No. 8, Katika Gope. "Lime had not been sprinkled over the place where the roof collapsed."

Witness No. 9, Jiwan Chamar: "Lime had not been sprinkled over the face of the wall."

Witness No. 10, Sarju Chamar. "Lime had not been sprinkled over the face and work there had not been prohibited."

35. Mr. Bose's evidence was that he did "not know if it is a practice to sprinkle lime at the portion of the face to indicate that the work there is stopped or that working there is unsafe". It is, however, remarkable to note that none of the witnesses examined on behalf of Labour stated that it was not a practice to sprinkle lime to indicate the portion of the long wall face where the work was intended to be stopped

36 The Management's further case was that if the goaf was more than 25 ft. wide, it was nothing unusual or dangerous. Witness No. 3, Mr. M. G. Fell, who was Manager of the Swang Railway Colliery from January, 48 to August, 49, deposed as follows:

"As far as I remember on occasions when there was any shortage of sand or miners came in full force necessitating more working places, the width of the void used to be between 30 to 40 ft. at times."

Witness No. 5, Mr. A. N. Banerji, Manager, Jarangdih Colliery, ... where method of working is depillaring by sand stowing as in the Swang Colliery, deposed as follows:

"The void that I keep generally is between 30 and 35 ft. I consider this void quite safe and I have successfully worked there with this extent of void"

Mr. Bose was also examined on this point. He was asked if he knew that in the Swang Colliery itself in No. 1 District, a face more than 52 ft. from the sand pack had been standing there for a period of 5 years. Also, if he remembered that there were papers in the Mining Department indicating that the width of the void between the working face and the sand pack was usually 40 ft. in Jarangdih Colliery. He replied to both the questions in the negative. He was then asked about the practice in Jharia coalfields and his reply was:

"It is not a common feature in Jharia coalfields to find exposed roof to the width of about 50 ft. where depillaring operations are being carried

out, but at certain stages the width may exceed 50 ft. when operations are by open goaf method."

Mr. Bose was eventually asked if he had any experience of depillaring with sand stowing and he confessed that he had no experience. Reliance in this context has to be placed on other available evidence. The following sentence in the evidence of witness No. 2, Ramdhaniya Chamar, of Labour is very significant:

"I have worked in No. 1 District of the second lift. I worked in No. I District a year ago. At that time the width of void was 40 to 50 ft."

Likewise, the following sentence in the evidence of witness No. 7, Mangra Bhuian, for Labour:

"I have worked as a coal-cutter for 10 to 15 years. I have worked in No. 1 District. Sand packing in that lift also was done in the same way"

Witness No. 8 for Labour, Katika Gope, settled the issue as far as Labour was concerned. He said:

"I have worked in No. 1 District.... The method of working in that lift was also the same as in No. II Rise District. The void used to be 30 to 35 ft before the sand was allowed to flow into it after the work on the coal face was stopped preparatory to sand stowing. That was the normal practice in this mine before the accident occurred."

Witness Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 8—Mohiuddin, Somarendra Nath Mukherji, Mr. A. N. Banerji, and Mr. Dhawan for the Management also deposed to the same effect. Sri Mohiuddin stated as follows:

"I worked in No. I District also. In this mine the normal practice is to have a void 30 to 40 ft. in width. In No. I District in the bottom lift there is still standing a void 52 ft. in width. This width has been there since long. In District No. I in the second lift there is still existing a void of about 40 ft. in width."

Witness No. 8 said as follows:

"There is a face standing in the bottom lift of No. 1 District where the distance from the last sand pack to the coal face is 52 ft. over a distance of nearly 300 ft. This face was worked near about 1947. The roof is still standing without any support. There is another face in No. I District in the second lift where the width of the void is between 35 to 40 ft. and it is still standing since about a year."

In this context perhaps there is no room for doubt that there is nothing unusual or abnormal about the width of the void becoming more than 25 ft. How wide the goaf can be perhaps depends upon the roof conditions. Mr. Fell probably summed up the issue correctly when he said:

"The width of the void varies with the conditions of the roof... In Serampore Colliery I have seen a goafed area—10 ft. X length of a pillar of about 100 ft. showing indications of weighting on props and the place collapsed along with the props as also I have seen a standing goaf 200 ft. X 200 ft. with not a single prop standing without fall over a long period... The safe extent of the goaf depends upon the quality of roof."

37. The Management tried to show, first, that work had been stopped when the goaf was 25 ft. wide and, secondly, even if it was carried beyond that, there was nothing unusual or risky about the extraction of coal when the goaf was more than 25 ft wide. Management's case further was that even though officially the work was stopped when the goaf was 25 ft. wide, the miners continued robbing the coal from the portion of the long wall face concerned. The Management, it was said, did not stand to gain by the workers continuing to work at the portion of the long wall face where the width of the goaf was the maximum, more particularly, when narrower places for work along the rest of the long wall face were available. On the other hand, the coal-cutters had a temptation to work at that place. The following portions of the evidence of witnesses examined on behalf of Labour, Management and Court may be very instructive in this regard:

Witness No. 3—Tekwa Chamar for Labour—"Wherever the void is narrow the coal is hard and wherever it is wide the coal is soft. We cut coal by picks. It is difficult to cut hard coal and very easy to cut it when it is crushed."

Witness No. 1 for the Management.—“Coal is hard where the width of the void is less. It is soft and loose where the void is wide. Coal can be obtained easily and in a large quantity where the void is wide.”

Witness No. 1 for the Court.—“Where the void is narrow, the coal is hard and difficult to cut and where the void is wide, the coal is soft and very easy to obtain. The coal-cutters are paid according to the quantity of coal cut and loaded into tubs. That is the reason why the miners are tempted to cut coal where the void is wide and coal soft and easy to obtain.”

38. According to the Management, therefore, the coal-cutters were tempted to rob coal in spite of the fact that on that portion of the long wall face the goaf had become 25 ft. wide and lime had been sprinkled on the long wall face to indicate that coal was no longer to be cut from that place. In his examination, Mr. Bose stated as follows:—

“The Manager stated before me that robbing of the face had taken place at the site of the accident. I do not remember if the manager had said that robbing was to the extent of 5 ft.”

The following two paragraphs from his examination are also very relevant:—

“Lachhman Dusadh stated before me that after lime was sprinkled on the face at the place of accident, and after the Shift Sirdar, S. Mukherji, had left the site, some of the miners came to rob coal at the place of accident, when Lachhman and his companions requested these miners that they must not work at the place of accident, as these miners were engaged to work at a different place by Somarendra Nath Mukherji. He told me that those miners had started cutting coal at the place of accident in spite of his protest before the roof started sagging. Those killed were some of these miners.”

“Rama, Timber Mistry, told me that the Overman had ordered the miners and loaders not to work at the place of accident. He further told me that after the Shift Sirdar had gone away, some of those miners came to rob coal at the place of accident and met death.”

Mr. Bose's evidence raised a query for the Management to answer, Mr. Bose had said as follows:

“It is not an authorised practice to sprinkle lime over the portion of the face to indicate that work on that face is stopped. Fencing is put when the site is dangerous and also to prevent unauthorised persons' entry into dangerous places.”

Bye-law 41 under section 32 of the Indian Mines Act also runs as follows:—

“The overman, sirdar or other competent person appointed for the purpose, shall take care that any dangerous operation is carried out with due precaution, and shall, if necessary, cause the place where such work is going on to be fenced. He shall further cause the entrance to any place which is dangerous or not in actual use or in course of working and extension to be properly fenced across the whole width.”

39. The Management led evidence to rebut the presumption of negligence arising from the bye-law and Mr. Bose's evidence. Their witness No. 1 Mohiuddin stated as follows:—

“We did not fit up the fencing after we had sprinkled lime as we did not consider the place dangerous. Fencing in a long wall face as being worked at Swang Colliery is not possible as it would prevent access to the stowing pipes and the coal-chutes in the area enclosed by fencing.”

Witness No. 2 stated as follows:—

“I came to II Rise Face at about 11 P.M. and saw that there was no lime mark at that place and some quantity of coal was lying near the place where lime had been sprinkled. I directed Lachhman, Timber Mistry, to arrange for putting mark again at that place. I directed the Timber Mistry to put in barricade props as the stowing was being done and also to put central props for supporting the roof at the place of accident. I directed putting up of central props at the place of accident since the place was made wider still by constant robbing. I tested the roof and props carefully at that time and found it sound and the props strong and fit. Coal-cutters came at 12-30 A.M.

I directed the coal-cutters in the presence of Lachhman and Rama not to cut coal at the place where the width was increased and where eventually the roof collapsed and on either side of it. I engaged the coal-cutters, some below the last barricade prop near 15 Level and the rest above the Stock upto No. 7 Level. These places where I put the coal-workers to work had a small void of about 8 to 10 ft."

Witness No. 3 Mr. M. G. Fell deposed as follows:—

"Sprinkling of lime on the coal face of the long wall face being worked is the usual method adopted to indicate to the workers that cutting of coal in that place is prohibited. But where roof is dangerous, near that particular place, the entrance is fenced off so that no person can enter inadvertently the unsafe place."

Witness No. 4 deposed as follows:—

"I did not depute any one particularly to watch and to prevent robbing at the place of accident but had asked the Sirdar and Timber Mistry who worked there to keep a watch over there. I did not tell the Sirdar specifically to remain there and to keep the watch all the time, as he had to see other working places also. I did ask the coal-cutters as to who were robbing coal but they did not tell me any names. They, however, did say that coal-cutters of the previous shift might have done the robbing but they had not seen them"

Witness No. 8 Mr. C. L. Dhawan deposed as follows:—

"Erection of a fence was not possible along the long wall face at the place of accident. There is a coal-chute going just along the face and people have to walk up and down during their work of transport of coal through those chutes.....I visited the mine on 6th January 1954; on that day I received the first report about robbing. It was not possible to detect as to who cut the coal; the question, therefore, of taking action against the robbers did not arise."

Witness No. 1 for the Court, Rama Mistry, deposed as follows:—

"The Sirdar had directed that no coal-cutter should work at the coal face where the fall occurred or near about. Somar Babu had left the place after engaging the miners at narrow places on both ends of the face and after Somar Babu had gone away and in his absence the miners came to cut coal at the place of accident and did cut coal in spite of my protest. Those who were killed were some of the miners who did not listen to me.....Underneath the place where the roof collapsed about 15 men had come. None of them was engaged to work underneath the place where the roof collapsed. They were asked to work either down below near the stowing set or above this place near about the Stock."

40. There is perhaps sufficient evidence to indicate that there was robbing of coal. A further point made during the enquiry was that this robbing was possible due to the inadequacy of the supervisory staff. Work at that time was going on at 3 faces in 3 shifts and in two quarries and there were in all two Junior Overmen and five Mining Sirdars to assist the Manager. A suggestion was made to Mr. Bose that journeys in the mine were too long for the mining sirdars to perform and that they got completely exhausted in the journeys and were unfit to do any supervisory work. The following paragraph from Mr. Bose's evidence is very significant:—

"It is a fact that after this accident Mr. Chakarvarty, Inspector of Mines Circle No. I, then Junior Inspector, No. I, stopped work in No. I District and 14 Rise Face on the ground that there was only one Sirdar in each shift for all the 3 Districts. I agree that for proper and better supervision constant presence of a Sirdar is necessary for each long wall face. In this mine since 1953 there has been no Assistant Manager... ..Since the accident, the Chief Inspector of Mines has refused to give authorisation to the present Manager of this mine unless a person holding a Second Class Certificate is appointed to assist him."

Mr. Bose further added:—

"The number of Sirdars employed in the mine was not sufficient. The Management should have kept a Pit Supervisor or Assistant Manager holding a Second Class Colliery Manager's Certificate to assist the Manager."

Witness No. 2 Somarendra Nath Mukherji, for the Management conceded as follows:—

"I was the only Sirdar in that shift. I have to go round all the working places in the mine. I cannot exercise that thorough supervision as a Sirdar should normally perform. I could just do two inspections hurriedly without taking any rest."

41. The following questions and answers from the evidence of Mr. P. C. Bhattacharji also deserve notice:

"Q. Did you examine from the report of the Manager prior to the accident that the supervisory staff was inadequate?

A. The Manager asked for staff and I forwarded the case to the Chief Mining Engineer.

Q. Was there an Assistant Manager prior to the accident in this mine in the year 1953 to assist the Manager?

A. Chief Mining Engineer was arranging for the appointment but no body was appointed before the accident.

Q. Did you think 5 Mining Sirdars to be adequate to supervise work at 3 places in 3 shifts as also in the quarries?

A. Arrangement was in hand to appoint 2 more Sirdars for the quarries. I forwarded the case to the Chief Mining Engineer as I cannot appoint any body."

Witness No. 8 for the Management, Mr. C. L. Dhawan, deposed as follows:—

"It is a fact that I was short of Mining Sirdars and I also required the services of an Assistant Manager. It is just possible that if there had been more Sirdars, labourers might have been prevented from going to the prohibited areas of No. II Rise Face."

42. The Management's case was that when the width of the goaf had reached 25 ft. the work at the face was stopped. Robbing added 5 to 6 ft. to the goaf. Additions were also made to the width in two other ways before the same was measured by the Mining Department Surveyor after the accident. This will be clear from the following in Mr. Bose's evidence:

"At the time the roof falls, the barricade bamboo mats give way. When this happens this further exposes the roof. The addition to exposure will not be more than the height of the barricade props. In this case the height of the props was 7 ft. I do not know if the angle of repose of sand is 1 to 1.3. It is generally 40° to the horizontal. Due to the fall of the roof the pillar side is not always shed off. The extent of shedding off also I cannot say."

43. The Management led the following evidence on the subject of angle of repose of sand and shedding of coal off the pillars.

"The width of the void after the accident was about 40 ft. At the time of fall, the roof had overridden the sand pack to the extent of about 7 ft. and also because the side of the pillar was peeled off for about 4 to 5 ft. and there was also robbing. The width of the void on 4th January 1954 which I saw was 25 ft. at the face of the accident."

The following paragraph from the note submitted by Mr. D. R. Bagroy, one of the Assessors and Superintendent incharge of State Railways Collieries, Giridih throws further light on the subject.

"It has been stated above that the accident (Fall of Roof over 65 ft. x 40 ft.) occurred in this area. At the time of accident Boxing or Barricade props and bamboo matting holding the Sand pack was thrown down and naturally the sand slid down exposing 7 ft. to 10 ft. space at the roof which was covered up by the Sand pack previously when the sand at the pack side was held up in vertical position. Sri A. C. Bose estimated this to be 7 ft. which was equal to the height of the sand pack or 2nd. lift of coal. Normally the angle of Repose for sand is 1 vertical to 1½ horizontal and as such the width of roof exposed should be 7x1½=10½ or say 10 feet. On the other side of roof fall at the coal face side of the accident coal was dragged down or shred (as Shri Bose called it) and that also added to the width of void....."

One very significant fact has to be noted in this case that in the normal or natural way the sand would have slid only 7 to 10 feet but due to the impack of the falling mass of coal of the roof fall must have

dragged down the sand over a much wider width than 7 to 10 feet on the sand pack side.

According to Sri Bose's statement, on actual plotting the angle of 40 degrees with the horizontal, the roof thus exposed for a height of 7 feet becomes $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Measurements of the width of void were taken after the accident and the width of 40 to 45 feet (which actually was over 40 feet rather than 45 feet) has been increased to this extent by the roof fall of the accident by 10 to 15 feet. It is reasonable to believe that before the occurrence of the accident (roof fall) the width of void in this locality was about 32 feet as in the face immediate above this area. It is significant to note that the width of void in the adjacent length of 75 feet (.....) varied from 25 to 32 feet.

44. A question that can arise at this stage is if the Colliery Management acted in accordance with scientific mining principles when they worked upto a width of 25 ft., conceding for the sake of argument that robbing of coal, the angle of repose of sand and shedding of coal of the pillars were responsible for the exposure of the remaining 15 to 20 ft. of the rent. Questions in this regard were asked from Mr. Bose and the following paragraph in his examination throws light on the subject:—

"There is nothing in the Mines Act, Regulation or Bye-laws, or in any other Code as to what should be the permissible width and length of the exposed long wall roof in a depillaring area. For that one has to depend on experience. The Mining Inspectorate issues circulars regarding the manner and method of working of mines only when necessity is felt for it. Upto the date of accident, the Inspectorate had not issued any circular regarding the width of the face from the sandpack in this colliery".

45. Mr. Bose professed ignorance of the existence of wider goafs in No. I District in the first and second lifts. But perhaps sufficient evidence has been let to indicate that wider goafs are there in the mine in actual practice. That this mine had been inspected by the officers of the Department of Mine was conceded by Mr. S. L. Chakravarty, Witness No. 2, for the Mines Department. This is what he said:—

"I last inspected the Swang Colliery about 2 years ago. At least one Inspector inspected the colliery after I did and several before me".

At least one of the goafs in No. I District has stood for a number of years and if Mr. Chakravarty or those coming to inspect the mine before or after him saw anything wrong with it, they should have issued instructions for narrowing down the goafs in future and for filling up the existing goafs. Nothing in that regard seems to have been done. Witness No. 7 for the Management, Mr. P. C. Bhattacharji, Superintendent of the Karkali Group of Collieries deposed as follows:—

"This colliery was being periodically inspected by the Inspector of Mines. The Department never raised any objection to the method of working in the colliery and to the width of the void. Since the accident they have restricted the width of the void to 20 ft. and we are now strictly following the instructions."

The implication probably is that even though now it can be said that the void should be restricted to 20 ft., nothing of that type was said before the accident.

46. While leading the evidence, the lawyer on behalf of the Management referred to a few very important factors. In the first place, he referred to the fact that the witnesses cited before this Court of Enquiry were not the same as those cited before Mr. Bose who held an enquiry immediately after the accident, and stayed in the colliery area for as many as 5 days. Witness No. 1 (Raghuni Chamar), No. 6 (Anduwa Chamar), No. 8 (Katika Gope), No. 9 (Jiwan Chamar), No. 10 (Surju Chamar) and No. 11 (Loknath Chamar), it was said, were not examined before Mr. Bose. Witness No. 5 was an innocent-looking fellow and he gave the impression that he did not understand the questions and the replies that he gave were, therefore, irrelevant. That left witness No. 2 (Ramdhaniya Chamar), No. 3 (Tekwa Chamar), No. 4 (Chota Somra), No. 7 (Mangra Bhuiyan) and No. 9 (Jiwan Chamar). Of them, Ramdhaniya Chamar said that his brother Khemna Chamar was killed in the accident; Tekwa Chamar admitted that Ramdhaniya whose brother was killed was his agnate; Chhota Somra admitted that Darsan Chamar was killed in the accident was his first cousin. Likewise, Anduwa Chamar confessed that Darsan Chamar killed in the accident was his cousin and; Lutna Chamar admitted that Juthna who died in the accident was his maternal uncle's son. The contention of the Management's lawyer was that either the

Labour witnesses were not examined before Mr. Bose shortly after the transaction, and in that sense must be presumed to have been got up, or they were interested parties, having lost their near and dear ones in the accident, though for no fault of the Management. The Management's lawyer was at pains to show that the labourers were organised in a Trade Union and that the evidence was led on their behalf by the Union. In his examination, Sarju Chamar conceded that "that I was to depose in the matter, I was informed by the Union Babu." Likewise, Loknath Chamar conceded that "Union Babu told me that I would be examined in this enquiry." The lawyer's contention was that if in spite of its being organised on a trade union basis, Labour cited the evidence of either witnesses who were not examined before Mr. Bose or of those who were interested in the matter showed that the Labour had no reliable and independent evidence to lead. The lawyer also drew my attention to some contradictions in the statements of the Labour witnesses. For instance, he drew my attention to what witness Nos. 1 and 2 for Labour, Raghuni Chamar and Ramdhaniya Chamar, deposed in the matter. Raghuni Chamar claimed that he was engaged in cutting coal on the day the accident took place and was not working at the loading end. Ramdhaniya Chamar, however, deposed that on that day, Raghuni Chamar worked at the loading end. Raghuni Chamar, Tekwa Chamar, Ramdhaniya Chamar, Jainath Manjhi and Mangra Bhuiyan—all claimed to be eye-witnesses of the accident. Katika Gope, however, said as follows:—

"Four to five men were shovelling coal into troughs and cutting floor-coal directly under the place wherefrom the roof collapsed. The names of these men I cannot say. How many persons worked in No. II Rise Face on the day, I cannot say. I cannot give the names of any of these persons either. I know Mangra Bhuiyan by name and face. This is that Mangra Bhuiyan (identifies him). I have been present near the place of the court of enquiry since morning. I know the names of Raghuni Chamar, Tekwa Chamar, Ramdhaniya Chamar, Jainath Manjhi, Mangra Bhuiyan who have deposed in court today."

47. Two other causes that could be responsible for the fall of the roof were brought out in the evidence and were also elicited by the Chief Inspector of Mines who acted as one of the assessors. The first of these was that in this particular case the long wall face approached not a solid mass of coal but a sand-stowed goaf. The second was that the long wall face instead of being straight was crooked and the barrier between the sand-stowed goaf and the advancing long wall face got thinner and thinner and actually tapered off at the place of accident. In his evidence, Mr. Bose referred to the matter as follows:

"In my opinion the lay-out of the long wall face on which the accident occurred was not according to sound mining principles. The face was crooked and bent and it did not take into consideration the width of the barrier which was left after the extraction of coal in the second lift of the face. In my opinion this method of working might have led to a break in the strata just above the place from where the long wall face of No. I District started in the second lift. This break causes a plane of weakness. Whenever such conditions arise, the thickness of the barrier between the face and the sand-pack should be ascertained at different points by boreholes or galleries and pillars or barriers of adequate thickness should be provided and maintained while extraction is proceeding. The safest void under conditions of the type in question is not more than 20 ft. The barrier should not be less than 10 ft."

48. The following two paragraphs from the note submitted by Mr. D. R. Bagroy throw further light on the matter:

"Kargali Seam 51 feet thick is being worked in lifts of about 7 feet thick and sand is packed in place of the coal extracted. The 1st lift was worked out over an area, 2000 ft. long and 550 ft. wide, during the period 1937 to 1948. Extraction of the 2nd lift was started in No. I District from near the middle of this area in 1948 and progressed Westward upto December 1953.

Extraction of this very 2nd lift was started in No. II Rise District in April 1953 from a point about 500 feet east of the sand pack of No. I District. The Long Wall Coal Face of No. II Rise District gradually progressed Westward, and was connected with the sand pack of No. I District near the place where the accident (Roof Fall) occurred on 8th January 1954.

It may be stated that the 51 feet thickness of the Coal Seam consists of several layers of coal interspersed with thin layers or bands of

shale, dirt etc. These bands act as easily separating partitions between the two thick layers of coal on its 2 sides. In this accident the Roof coal about 3 feet thick parted from beneath the shale band.

Although sand was packed after the extraction of coal in the 1st lift in place of the coal but a shrinkage or settlement or depression of the sand pack of the 1st lift did take place to a small extent. I estimate this depression to be below 10% of the thickness of Coal Lift extracted and Shri A. C. Bose considered it to be about 10%. For the 1st lift of 7 feet this depression, was, therefore, about 8 inches (10% of 7 feet thickness). Similarly the 2nd lift of 7 ft. was extracted in No. I District over an area on the West, 1000 feet long and 550 wide. Thus due to the shrinkage of 1st and 2nd lift the estimated depression or sagging of coal Seam still left on the top of 2nd lift (51 ft.-15 ft. in two lifts and middle 1 foot coal, taken out -36 feet.) was about 16 inches (10% of 2 lifts of 7 feet each). It will be observed that about 36 feet thick coal lift standing above the 2nd lift in No. I District had sagged or sunk down by about 16 inches but on the East side this mass of coal was supported on the solid coal barrier between No. I District and No. II Rise District, on an edge 550 feet long. The coal in the Barrier on the sand pack side of No. I District all along its Western Edge was under great stress and break must have occurred near about this edge due to this heavy stress. This condition can be easily understood, if we assume a thick slab of stone 550 feet wide and 1,000 feet long supported on a wide brick wall which being under great stress, will break near about the supporting edge and the wall supporting the stone slab will also be under great strain or pressure and will get crushed at weak places. If the wall is taken out over some place, the weak layers of the stone slab above it will fall down.

In this accident exactly this thing happened. Just close to the connection of No. I District, Sand Pack with No. II Rise District, where, the solid coal barrier was all cut or thinned down to a very small width, the roof collapsed and a thickness parted from the Shale Band and 65 feet by 40 feet mass of coal dropped down suddenly.

In my opinion, this is the chief cause of this accident, it is the real cause. If this barrier thinning down had not occurred the width of Void 30 to 35 feet over a length of 100 feet properly supported on props and cogs could not cause a roof fall of 3 feet coal in 65 x 40 feet area."

"Gradually the long wall coal face of No. II Rise District progressed Westward and the width of coal of 2nd lift, standing unextracted on the east of the 2nd lift Sand pack of No. I District, started diminishing. For facility of working 5 years ago, the Eastern Boundary of No. I District in 2nd. lift had not been left in a straight vertical line, but the boundary is slanting in the South East direction for 560 feet and then goes straight vertically to the South levels for 160 ft. Due to this reason a corner was formed and the advancing long wall coal face of No. II Rise District approached the old Sand Pack of No. I District in 2nd lift had not been left in a straight vertical line, but Bottom (Dip side) ends. The place of accident is situated in the proximity of this corner."

In his deposition, Shri A. C. Bose, Mines Department's Witness No. I stated—

"The thin barrier which was tapering off towards the dip was thus a contributory cause towards the sagging of the roof and the accident."

49. From the foregoing it is clear that the accident could take place either when the roof itself was unsafe or when it was not supported on an adequate number of props or when the props themselves did not rest on floor coal of adequate thickness. There is sufficient evidence on record to show that the coal roof sounded alright when the work was started on the night of occurrence and that there was adequate timbering and the floor coal had not been cut. The accident could also take place when the goaf was abnormally wide, may be due to the lagging behind of sand stowing or excessive extraction or even robbing of coal from the face. There is evidence to show that there was robbing of coal also and that sand stowing arrangements were unable to keep pace with the extraction of coal. There is, however, a very significant factor. The long wall face in this case was approaching a sand-stowed goaf and the barrier was gradually thinning down; in fact it had tapered off at the place of accident. The barrier was under a heavy weight of crush and it was only advisable that the sand pack should have been

kept as close to the long wall face as possible. In this context there seems to have been a criminal neglect to guard against the robbing of coal. Though as an unauthorised practice, sprinkling of lime had been in vogue in coal mines to indicate places where coal should not be extracted. In this case the goaf having become 25 ft. wide, it was felt necessary to stop extraction of coal from the portion of the long wall face concerned. There was robbing and the only step that was taken was re-sprinkling of lime. There was robbing again and yet the matter was not treated as serious enough to call for something more than a mere re-sprinkling of lime to indicate that the zone had become dangerous. There was robbing a third time and yet the authorities did not wake up to the sense of responsibility expected of them. Regulation 83 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulations is very clear in this regard. This regulation runs as follows:

"Every person shall examine his own working place before commencing work, and also at intervals during the shift. If any dangerous condition is observed by him he shall either remedy it or immediately leave the place and report the fact to an official of the mine who shall deal with the matter without delay."

That sprinkling of lime is in vogue in coal mines cannot be denied but perhaps this much also cannot be denied that the statutory regulations cannot be forsaken in favour of a practice adopted more as a matter of convenience and economy, than out of any feelings for the protection of life and property. Mining Sirdar, Mohiuddin, made a written report to the Manager about the robbing of coal; in my considered opinion, the Manager should not have contented himself with the simple direction that he issued regarding the sprinkling of lime and directing the coal-cutters not to cut coal from that place. The inadequacy of supervisory staff in this regard comes into bold relief. Work in this mine was going on at 3 places in 3 shifts and also in quarries and yet there were only two Junior Overmen and five Mining Sirdars to assist the Manager. I cannot but feel that if there had been a Mining Sirdar for every shift, robbing could in all probability be averted. Even as it was, I feel that after the Mining Sirdars and the Manager had learnt repeatedly of the robbing of coal and they were unable to fence off the area as they say they were on grounds of difficulties of working the mine—though I am unable to believe that they were, for that way the statutory regulation which has stood the test of time would stand ignored—a decision should have been taken to spare a Mining Sirdar for supervision of work in No. II Rise District for every shift, more particularly at the dangerous zone, till sand stowing had caught up with coal extraction.

50. The Management at one stage tried even to show that even if they deputed a Sirdar for every shift, he could not possibly prevent robbing of coal. The insinuation was that labour these days is organised on a Trade Union basis and conscious as the labourers are of their strength, they refuse to carry out the orders of the supervisory staff. This is what witness No. 4 for the Management stated:

"It is a fact that we cannot turn any labourer out of the mine these days for fear of union trouble. These days we cannot go beyond a mild rebuke."

Bye-law 47 runs as follows:

"The overman, Sirdar or other competent person appointed for the purpose, shall point out their working places to be work-people under his charge, or cause the same to be indicated to them, and, if he finds any person in a place other than the one assigned to him, may order such person out of the mine and shall forthwith report the matter to the manager or under-manager."

It gave ample powers to the Management to turn out of the mine any person or persons who did not obey their instructions and workers could disobey the instructions only at the risk of prosecution. There is no evidence to show that Management tried to turn out of the mine any worker who disobeyed or even gave any indication to disobey any of their instructions. Management failed to discharge their duty and to enforce the statutory provisions of Bye-laws and cannot perhaps be allowed to blame it on the Labour Union.

51. In his evidence the Manager said that he stopped work in No. 14 District as he could not arrange for pumping out of water when the work was in progress in 2 Districts simultaneously. He emphasised that he considered that stoppage of work in one of the districts would help him to put in more of sand in

the other. That would show that the Manager had full authority to stop work in any district, when he felt that it was necessary to do so for the safety of the mine itself or of those working the mine. The Manager's case is that fencing off the dangerous zone was not possible; it is also his case that coal was being robbed in spite of his best efforts. If the state of affairs was really as the Management have tried to make out, one fails to understand why the Manager did not take recourse to stopping the work along the entire face. That would have forced the attention of all concerned and some effective steps could have been thought of and taken before the disaster occurred.

52. It has been suggested that it could not be foreseen that a void of 25 ft. or more in this case, would lead to disastrous consequences. I do not think it required much of knowledge of mining engineering to foresee this. The long wall face was approaching a sand-stowed goaf—about 2,000 ft. long and 650 ft. wide resting on a barrier which had not only thinned down but actually tapered off at the place of accident. It was apparent even to the unwary eye that the barrier was under a heavy crush and nothing but disaster would ensue if the sand pack did not remain close to the long wall face. In this connection the evidence of Mr. P. C. Bhattacharji, Agent of the Kargali Group of Collieries is very illuminating. It will perhaps conduce to an appreciation of the matter if the relevant portion in his evidence is reproduced in full. Questions put to and the replies given by Mr. Bhattacharji were as follows:

".....I examined the lay-out of the face on the plan before the accident. I did so whenever I came to the colliery. The face was slightly crooked for sometime due to the fact that the loading point could not be shifted due to weak pillar at the bottom side of the face and also due to the fact that the borehole could not be shifted. The area was not a big one and we could work the face easily by shifting the loading point and there was no necessity to shift the stowing pipe."

- * * * * *
- Q. Have the circumstances now shown that it would be a good practice to have adequate support in the form of a pillar of coal or barrier against the stowed goaf in the same section?
- A. No barrier is necessary if the sand pack can be kept close to the face while advancing towards the old goaf.
- Q. What do you think is a close distance?
- A. 5 ft.
- Q. Do you think it would be practicable to work that face?
- A. Yes.
- Q. I again put it to you that leaving of a pillar or barrier against a stowed area is a safe practice?
- A. This practice was never followed in this colliery, as such circumstances did not arise in the past.
- Q. Were the circumstances in the working of the first lift similar? That is, was the first lift also worked in a way that a long wall face approached a stowed goaf in a crooked manner?
- A. Crooked face was never there in the first lift. Moreover I was not here when the first lift was worked. When I said that the practice was never followed in this colliery as such circumstances did never arise in the past, what I meant was that barriers were never kept in the past.
- Q. The long wall face approached a stowed goaf in this colliery for the first time. Don't you think under such circumstances, you should have visited the mine more frequently and given your valuable advice to the Manager?
- A. I thought there would not be any necessity for keeping barrier provided the pack was kept close.
- Q. As the circumstances now were different and you felt that the pack should be close, did you issue any such instructions to the Manager?
- A. No. I was not here. I was on leave for two months and immediate circumstances could not be seen.
- Q. When did the working on the basis of the long wall face approaching stowed area first start in this mine?
- A. This started in January, 1953. I mean this particular section.

Q. Did you issue any such instructions at that time?

A. No separate instructions.

Q. What precisely do you intend to convey by the word 'separate'?

A. We were following the usual practice and I did not think it necessary to issue any instructions.
I knew the output of this mine when I went on leave.

Q. You could have calculated on the basis of the output that by the time you would come back from leave, the long wall face would be approaching the sand stowed area?

A. Yes, that could be calculated.

Q. Even then you did not consider it necessary to issue the instructions that at the time the long wall face would be approaching the stowed area, sand pack should be kept close to the long wall face?

A. These instructions are given on experience only.

Q. You had felt that sand pack should be close to the long wall face when it approached the stowed area. You could also calculate that by the time you would be back from leave, the long wall face would be approaching the stowed area. Under these circumstances, did you consider it necessary to inspect the mine immediately on your return from leave and issue the necessary instructions?

A. The accident happened just after my return and I could not have a chance to visit the mine.

* * * * *

Out of the collieries under my control, only two have underground mining. In December, 1953, depillaring operations were going on in Swang and Jarangdih.

Q. When did the Jarangdih colliery start depillaring system of mining?

A. About a year from today.

The remaining two are on open coal cutting; i.e., they are quarries only. Of these two, I considered Swang to be more important from the safety point of view.

Q. If you considered Swang mine to be more important from the safety point of view, was it not proper for you to visit this mine more frequently?

A. I have visited as and when the occasion was felt and also my Assistant pays regular visits to report to me any unsafe conditions."

53. Mr. Bhattacharji conceded that in his opinion in the particular circumstances the sand pack should not have been more than 5 ft. behind the long wall face and yet no instructions were issued to the Manager to stick to this width of the goaf. The Agent did not think it necessary to pay visit to the mine although he had joined his duty a week before the accident, and had ample time to visit the Swang Colliery which was the most important of the four collieries and quarries constituting the Kargali Group. One may not agree with Mr. Bhattacharji that the sand pack should be at a distance of 5 ft. only from a long wall face. But perhaps no one will deny that having considered that that alone was the safe width to have for a goaf in the type of circumstances in question, the Management should have taken steps to ensure that the void did not become wider than 5 ft. I can only say that if more frequent inspections had been made and adequate attention paid to the method of working the face by the

senior officials, safety precautions could have been taken and the accident possibly averted.

* * * * *

54. The causes of the accident in brief was the inadequacy of sand-stowing arrangements, insufficiency of supervisory staff, criminal neglect to fence off the dangerous zone and to stop work in that long wall face even in face of repeated robberings of coal and above all callously defective method of mining.
The 13th November 1954.

P. C. BHAGAT, I.A.S.,
Dy. Commissioner, Hazaribagh.

ANNEXURE I

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 23rd June 1954

No. M-45(1)54,

From

Shri A. P. Veera Raghavan, M.A.,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.

SUBJECT:—*Inquiry into the accident in the Sawang Railways Colliery on the 8th January 1954*

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Government of Bihar, appoint you, under section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952 (Copy enclosed) to hold an inquiry into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident which occurred at the Sawang Railway Colliery in the Hazaribagh Sub-Division on the 8th January, 1954. The Government of India also appoint the following persons to act as assessors in holding the inquiry:—

- (i) Shri S. S. Grewal, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad
- (ii) Shri D. R. Bagroy, Superintendent of Collieries, Giridih.
- (iii) Shri Bindeshwari Dubey, M.L.A. (Bihar), General Secretary, Indian Mining and Construction Co., Employees Union.

2. You, as also Shri Dubey will each be paid an honorarium of Rs. 500/- (Rupees five hundred). Shri Dubey will also be entitled to travelling allowance at rates admissible to first grade officers of the Central Government for journeys which he may perform in connection with the inquiry but to no halting allowance. Shri Grewal and Shri Bagroy will draw usual travelling and daily allowances as admissible under the normal rules.

3. I am to request that the inquiry may kindly be started immediately and your report stating the causes of the accident and the circumstances thereof, together with your observations and those, if any, of the assessors, submitted to the Government of India as early as possible and in any case not later than the 31st August, 1954.

Yours Faithfully,

(Sd.) A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE III-A

Before the Court holding enquiry into the accident which took place at Sawang Colliery on the 8th January 1954 the humble petition of—

1. M. C. Mukherjee, Jr. Overman,
2. Md. Mohiuddin, Jr. Overman,
3. Samarendranath Mukherjee, Sirdar,
4. N. L. Singh, Sirdar,
5. A. R. Sen, ex-Sirdar of Sawang Colliery,

most respectfully sheweth:—

1. This Court has been enquiring into the causes of and circumstances attending the aforesaid accident and that the enquiry has been started from the 26th July 1954.
2. That the matter is still *sub-judice* pending investigation by this Court.
3. That this accident occurred on the 8th January 1954.
4. That more than six months after the date of this accident the Inspector of Mines No. 1 Circle, Dhanbad, by his letter dated the 21st July 1954 passed orders for suspension of the certificates of your petitioners and this order was communicated to your petitioners on the 25th July 1954.
5. That your petitioners submit that this order of suspension passed immediately before the commencement of this enquiry has seriously prejudiced the cause of your petitioners and is likely to interfere with the course of justice.
6. That your petitioners further submit that this order of suspension passed at this stage affects your petitioners and your petitioners apprehend that independent witnesses of this colliery will fear to come forward to depose about the true state of things which would be favourable to your petitioners' cause.

In the circumstances your petitioners pray that your honour would be graciously pleased to direct the Inspector of No. 1 Circle to stay execution of order of suspension pending disposal of the present investigation by this Court and be also pleased to pass order such further orders as may be deemed fit and proper.

And for this act of kindness your petitioners shall ever pray.

(Sd.) 1. M. C. MUKHERJEE,

(Sd.) 2. MD. MOHIUDDIN,

(Sd.) 3. SAMARENDRANATH MUKHERJEE,

(Sd.) 4. N. L. SINGH,

(Sd.) 5. A. R. SEN.

Sawang Colliery, the 27th July, 1954.

ANNEXURE III-B

Perused the petition dated the 27th July 1954 filed on behalf of M. C. Mukherji, Md. Mohiuddin, Samarendra Mukherji, No. L. Singh and A. R. Sen. It appears that the Inspector of Mines No. 1 Circle, Dhanbad by his letter dated 21st July 1954 has passed orders for suspension of the petitioners' certificates and the same have been communicated to the petitioners. The petitioners have submitted that the order of suspension passed immediately before the commencement of the enquiry under section 24 of the Mines Act has seriously prejudiced their case and is likely to interfere with the course of justice. The petitioners have added that prejudice to this case or failure of justice will arise from the fact that independent witnesses "will fear to come forward to depose about the true state of things which would be favourable to your petitioners' cause. The petitioners have prayed that the Inspector of Mines No. 1 Circle, be directed to stay execution of order of suspension pending disposal of the present investigation by this Court."

Inspector of Mines No. 1 Circle, Dhanbad has apparently, passed the order under regulation 49 of the Indian Coal Mines Regulation. This regulation reads as follows:—

"If, in the opinion of an Inspector, a person to whom a Sirdar certificate has been granted is guilty of misconduct or incompetence in the discharge of his duties, the Inspector may suspend the certificate. Every such suspension shall be reported forthwith to the Board of Examiners and the Board shall thereupon, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, either remove or extend the suspension or cancel the certificate, and the decision of the Board shall be final."

It appears that the Inspector of Mines has to take action under this regulation in his executive capacity, though under a statute, as distinguished from a judicial capacity. There is nothing in regulation 49 to show that the Inspector of Mines constitutes a court or a court of enquiry and as such *prima facie* he would not be competent to pass any order under regulation 49, or, for the matter of that any other regulation, as may tend to or as may be likely to tend to failure of justice. The Inspector of Mines also apparently is not competent to pass any order as may detract from the dispensation of justice or from the submission of a judicial report by this court of enquiry. It is not clear if the Inspector of Mines has passed the order suspending the certificates of the petitioners after knowing that the Government of India have appointed this court of enquiry to report on this accident as contemplated in section of the Mines Act, 1952 or in complete ignorance of the same and there are also no material before this court of enquiry as may indicate that the Inspector of Mines would be ready to take steps to remove whatever impression might have been created that justice is not likely to be dispensed as a result of the labours by this court of enquiry. It may, therefore, be advisable to serve a notice on the Inspector of Mines No. 1 Circle, Dhanbad to clarify his position. If he clarifies the position to the satisfaction of this court of enquiry, further enquiry may be made from the next date; otherwise a reference may have to be made to the Hon'ble High Court. At any rate, as the position is, no witnesses can be examined today. Let a notice be served on the Inspector of Mines for clarifying his position before this court of enquiry on the 8th August 1954 at 9 A.M.

(Sd.) P. C. BHAGAT,
Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh.

ANNEXURE III-C

Before the court of enquiry under section 24 of Mines Act, 1952.

The humble petition of Shri S. L. Chakravarty, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, Dhanbad.

Most respectfully sheweth,

1. that your petitioner regret that he suspended the certificate of the junior Overman and the shift Sirdar in connection with the fatal accident to seven persons employed at Sawang Colliery, on the 8th January 1954;

2. that your petitioner had no intention to do any thing by way of contempt to the Court of Enquiry;
3. that the orders of suspension has since been withdrawn;
4. that your petitioner tenders an unqualified apology to the Court and prays that the apology may be accepted and the rule for contempt may be discharged.

Under the circumstances it is prayed that your petitioner's apology may be accepted and the proceeding against your petitioner may be dropped.

And your petitioner shall ever pray.

(Sd.) S. L. CHAKRAVARTY.

Dated Sawang, the 17th August, 1954.

ANNEXURE IV

WITNESSES EXAMINED

(A) Mines Department's Witnesses:

1. Shri A. C. Bose, Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines who had conducted the enquiry immediately after the accident as Inspector of Mines No. I Circle, incharge of this area.
2. Shri S. L. Chakravarty, Inspector of Mines, No. I, Circle, who assisted Shri Bose as a Junior Inspector on the enquiry immediately after the accident.
3. Shri H. R. Mukherjee, Surveyor of the Mines Department who took measurements on his inspection of the site of the accident and prepared the plan D.M.I. No. 3-54.

Plan No. I.

(referred to in this report as Mines Department Plan Exhibit 2).

(B) Labour Witnesses:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Raghuni Chamar | Coal Cutter Miner. |
| 2. Ramdhaniya Chamar | do. |
| 3. Tekwa Chamar | do. |
| 4. Chetusomra Chamar | do. |
| 5. Jainath Mandhi | do. |
| 6. Andua Chamar | do. |
| 7. Mangra Bhuiyan | do. |
| 8. Katka Gope | do. |
| 9. Jiwan Chamar | do. |
| 10. Surju Chamar | do. |
| 11. Lutra (Lutna) Chamar | do. |

(C) Management's Witnesses:

1. Shri P. C. Bhattacharjee, Superintendent of Collieries, Kargali (Agent) incharge of Kargali, Bokaro, Jarangdih and Swang Collieries (Witness No. 7).
2. Shri C. L. Dhawan, Manager, incharge of Swang Colliery at the time of accident (Witness No. 8).
3. Shri M. G. Fell who had previously worked as Manager, Swang Colliery and employed as Manager, Kargali Colliery, at present (Witness No. 3).
4. Shri A. N. Banerjee, Manager, Jarangdih Colliery where sand-stowing and extraction of coal is being carried out (Witness No. 5).
5. Shri Mohiuddin, Junior Overman, incharge of Day Shift on the date of accident occurred (Witness No. 4).
6. Shri M. C. Mukherjee, Junior Overman, incharge of the shift when the accident occurred (Witness No. 4).
7. Shri Sourendra Nath Mukherjee (Samarendra Nath Mukherjee), Sirdar, Somar Babu as referred to in the evidence of workers. He was incharge of the District in the night shift when the accident occurred. (Witness No. 2).

8. Shri Anil Ranjan (Asit Ranjan) Sen, Sirdar, incharge of the 2nd, lift (previous shift) (Witness No. 6).

(D) Court Witnesses:

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Shri Rama Dusadh | Timber Mistri |
| 2. Shri Lachhman Dusadh | Timber Mistri |
| 3. Shri Phutka Kumhar | Timber Cooly. |

OBSERVATIONS OF THE ASSESSORS.

COPY OF D.O. No. 99-CON (S) DATED THE 30TH AUGUST 1954 FROM, DEPARTMENT OF MINES GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO SHRI P. C. BHAGAT, I.A.S. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, HAZARIBAGH.

I am enclosing herewith a short note giving my opinion on the causes of the accident under enquiry. If you require a more detailed note, I shall be delighted to send that on hearing from you. I have also suggested some measures to prevent such accidents in future, in case you desire to embody those in your report.

Thanks very much for sending me copies of the statements which were received here on the 28th instant.

The fall of mass of roof-coal which caused the accident resulted from the combination of the following factors:—

- (1) Excessive width of the void where the fall occurred. In my opinion, the width of a void should not ordinarily be allowed to exceed 25 feet keeping in view the safety consistent with economy of the method of extracting coal by stowing. It is, however, for the Court to account for the excessive width at the time of the accident on the basis of the evidence produced before it.
- (2) The contiguity of the place of accident to the sand-stowed goaf towards which the 'long wall' face in No. II rise district was progressing. The contiguity of the place of accident to an old stowed goaf caused abnormality in the roof strata which resulted in sagging to some extent.

Recommendations to prevent such Accident in Future.

(a) The width of a void in between the stowed area and the coal face should not be allowed to exceed 25 feet at any time.

(b) Where a coal face is approaching a stowed area in the same section of a seam, adequate thickness of barrier or other supports in the shape of pillars should be left against the stowed area so that any settlement of the roof in the stowed area does not affect the roof strata of the face approaching towards, it. The width of the void should be restricted to 15 feet only where the coal face approaches within 100 feet of a stowed goaf in the same section of the seam. The barrier or the pillars left in between the stowed goaf and the coal face, as suggested above, may be reduced or removed by advancing the face in a staggered manner. The work should proceed from dip to rise and the area of the exposed roof at one such staggered face should not exceed 30 ft. × 15 ft.

(c) Where the width of a void is about 25 feet, cogs at frequent intervals, in addition to the systematic timbering rules already enforced, should be erected as a measure for additional safety.

Although there is no direct bearing on the accident under consideration, it should be observed that the (long wall) face of No. II rise district, wherein the accident occurred, was very irregular, unsystematic and was almost like a horse shoe instead of being straight or staggered into different straight faces of short lengths. It is considered that such unsystematic methods of work should not be allowed.

(Sd.)

Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

30th August, 1954.

REPORT BY D. R. BAGROY, ASSESSOR, SUBMITTED TO THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, HAZARIBAGH, HOLDING THE COURT OF ENQUIRY INTO THE ACCIDENT AT SAWANG COLLIERY OCCURRED ON 8TH JANUARY, 1954.

(1) *Setting up the Court of Enquiry*

This Court of Enquiry under Section 24 of the Mines Act 1952 was constituted under Government of India, Ministry of Labour letter No. M.45(1)/54 dated the 23rd/24th June, 1954, which reads as follows:—

- (1) "I am directed to say that the Government of India with the concurrence of the Government of Bihar, appoint you, under Section 24 of the Mines Act, 1952, (copy enclosed) to hold an inquiry into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident which occurred at the Railway Sawang Colliery in the Hazaribagh Sub-Division on the 8th January, 1954. The Government of India also appoint the following persons to act as assessors in holding the inquiry:—
 - (i) Shri S. S. Grewal, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, Dhanbad.
 - (ii) Shri D. R. Bagroy, Superintendent of Collieries, Giridih.
 - (iii) Shri Bindeshwari Dubey, M.L.A. (Bihar), General Secretary, Indian Mining & Construction Company's Employees Union.
- (3) I am to request that the inquiry may kindly be started immediately and your report stating the causes of the accident and the circumstances thereof, together with your observations, and those, if any, of the assessors, submitted to the Government of India as early as possible and in any case not later than the 31st August, 1954."

(2) *Holding the Court of Enquiry.*

The enquiry was commenced on 27th August, 1954, at Sawang Colliery. In the morning session preliminaries were settled and in the afternoon an underground inspection of the mine and the locality of the Accident was made by the Court accompanied by the 3 Assessors. Surface arrangements for collection of sand and flushing it downwards were visited. On 19th August 1954 a quarry was visited.

On 27th July, 1954, at the very commencement of the session a petition was filed by some Mining Sirdars and Overmen that their Certificates of Sirdarship had been suspended under orders of the Inspector of Mines No. 1 Circle, as a punishment in connection with this very accident for which the Court of Enquiry was being held. In order to investigate and settle this matter, the Court was adjourned.

The Court resumed its work at Sawang Colliery on 17th August and continued on 18th and 19th. The last session for hearing arguments was held at Dhanbad on 22nd August 1954 and the enquiry was completed.

The management was represented by a Lawyer and the Manager (who was incharge on the date of accident) had engaged a separate Lawyer.

(3) *Witness Examined*

The following witnesses were examined:—

(A) *Mines Department's Witnesses.*

1. Shri A. C. Bose, Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines who had conducted the enquiry immediately after the accident as Inspector of Mines No. 1 Circle, incharge of this area.
2. Shri S. L. Chakravarty, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, who assisted Shri Bose as a Junior Inspector on the enquiry immediately after the accident.
3. Shri H. R. Mukherjee, Surveyor of the Mines Department who took measurements on his inspection of the site of the accident and prepared the plan D.M.I. No. 3-54.*

Plan No. 1.

(Referred to in this Report as Mines Department Plan, Exhibit No. 2).

(B) *Management's Witnesses.*

1. Shri P. C. Bhattacharjee, Superintendent of Collieries, Kargali (Agent) incharge of Kargali, Bokaro, Jarangdih and Sawang Collieries (Witness No. 7).

2. Shri C. L. Dhawan, Manager, in-charge of Sawang Colliery at the time of accident (Witness No. 8).

3. Shri M. G. Fell who had previously worked as Manager, Sawang Colliery, and employed as Manager, Kargali Colliery, at present (Witness No. 3).

4. Shri A. N. Banerjee, Manager, Jarangdih Colliery where Sand Stowing and extraction of coal is being carried out (Witness No. 5).

5. Shri Mohiuddin, Junior Overman, in-charge of Day Shift on the date of accident (Witness No. 1).

6. Shri M. C. Mukherjee, Junior Overman, in-charge of the Shift when the accident occurred (Witness No. 4).

7. Shri Sourendra Nath Mukherjee (Samarendra Nath Mukherjee), Sirdar, (Somar Baboo—as referred to in the evidence by workers). He was in-charge of the district in the night shift when the accident occurred. (Witness No. 2).

8. Shri Anil Ranjan (Asit Ranjan) Sen, Sirdar, in-charge of the 2nd shift (previous shift). Witness No. 6.

(C) *Labour Witnesses.*

1. Raghuni Chamar	Coal Cutter—Miner
2. Ramdhaniaya Chamar	do.
3. Tekua Chamar	do.
4. Chotu Somra Chamar	do.
5. Jainath Manjhi	do.
6. Andua Chamar	do.
7. Mangra Bhuiyan	do.
8. Katika Gope	do.
9. Jiwan Chamar	do.
10. Surju Chamar	do.
11. Lutra (Lutna) Chamar	do.

(D) *Court Witnesses.*

These men were present near about the site of accident when the occurrence took place and were employed in Timbering for roof support and barricading or boxing for Sand Stowing and lime sprinkling at coal face in the night shift of 7th January 1954, in that locality.

1. Rama Dusadh	Timber Mistri
2. Lachhman Dusadh	Timber Mistri
3. Phutka Kumhar	Timber Colly.

(4) *Description of accident.*

This accident occurred underground at Sawang Colliery in No. 11 Rise District of Nos. 1 & 2 Inclines, where 2nd lift of Coal 7 feet thick with hydraulic Sand Stowing in Long Wall Method of 51 feet thick Kargali Seam was being worked, on 8th January 1954 morning at about 6 A.M. when the night shift miners were at work, towards the end of their shift. A mass of coal about 3 feet thick fell down suddenly from the roof over an area 65 ft. × 40 ft. and entombed 7 workers who were killed.

Immediately on receipt of the report of accident the Manager went underground and soon after, the Superintendent of Collieries along with the Asstt. Superintendent of Collieries arrived from Kargali Colliery and went down the mine to the place of accident and recovery operations were started. 6 dead bodies were recovered on 8th and 9th and the 7th dead body was recovered on 12th January, 1954.

Shri A. C. Bose, the Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, along with the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines inspected the site of accident on 10th January, 1954 morning and he continued holding enquiry for 5 days. Shri H. R. Mukherjee Surveyor of the Mines Department carried out a detailed Survey of the site of accident under the supervision of Shri A. C. Bose for preparing a plan depicting details of the accident and then prepared the plan D.M.I. No. 3-54—Ext. 2.*

Plan No. 1.

(5) Names of persons killed in the accident are given below:—

1. Khemna Chamar.
2. Kariha Chamar.
3. Jutna Chamar.
4. Bhokla Gope.
5. Darshanwa Chamar.
6. Janki Chamar.
7. Dhukna Beldar.

DESCRIPTION OF COLLIERY AND METHOD OF WORKING THE 51 FEET THICK KARGALI SEAM IN A LONG WALL SYSTEM WITH HYDRAULIC SAND STOWING.

A plan on a scale of 100 feet—1 inch along with an enlarged section on a scale of 10 feet—1 inch is enclosed. (Referred to in this Report as Colliery Plan).*

(a) Situation of Colliery.

Sawang Colliery is owned by the Central Government and is managed by the Ministry of Production, through the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The Colliery is situated in Hazaribagh District close to Gomia Railway Station on the Gomoh-Barkakana Railway line.

(b) Method of Working.

The accident occurred in No. 11 Rise District in the underground workings of Nos. 1 & 2 Inclines where 51 feet thick Kargali Seam is being worked, in lifts or sections of about 7 feet thickness in Long Wall method by complete Hydraulic Stowing of Sand in the goaf or void left behind the coal face due to extraction of the coal. In between the 2 lifts a partition or layer of coal about 1 foot thick is left for keeping the sand packs of the 2 lifts separated for avoiding water percolation from the Upper lift to the lower lift sand pack and also for facility of setting props for roof support as well as for making boxing or barricade with bamboo matting for packing sand in the 2nd lift.

On reference to the Colliery Plan, it will be observed that extraction of the first lift extended over an area about 2,000 feet long and 550 feet wide in the middle and over a large area but tapering out to 350 feet on the East side. Work in the 1st lift was started in 1937 and was completed in 1947.

Extraction of the 2nd lift was started in 1948 in No. 1 District from near about the middle of the area. Sand was supplied to this district through Borehole No. 1 (65 feet deep). Length of the long wall coal face in this District was 550 feet and the coal face along with the Sand Stowing proceeded Westward to the Western Boundary of this District. Work in this District was continued for 5 years and was suspended in December, 1953. Some area in the North West corner still remains to be extracted.

For working 2nd lift on the East side of No. 1 District another Borehole No. 2 (142 feet deep) exists. Sand was supplied through this Borehole and working of the 2nd lift in No. 11 Rise District was commenced in April, 1953. Extraction of coal in this District also progressed towards the west and in No. 1 District previously. Straight width of the Long Wall Coal face at the commencement of this District was 540 feet as shown in the Colliery Plan. For facility of work the Long Wall coal face was worked in a curved line and the Sand packing line followed the long wall coal face, keeping the void or unpacked space between the coal face and sand pack as narrow as practicable.

Gradually the long wall coal face of No. 11 Rise District progressed Westward and the width of coal of 2nd lift, standing unextracted on the east of the 2nd lift Sand pack of No. 1 District, started diminishing. For facility of working 5 years ago, the Eastern Boundary of No. 1 District in 2nd lift had not been left in a straight vertical line, but the boundary is slanting in the South East direction for 560 feet and then goes straight vertically to the South levels for 160 feet. Due to this reason a corner was formed and the advancing long wall coal face of No. 11 Rise District approached the old Sand Pack of No. 1 District in this corner earlier than at the top (Rise side) and Bottom (Dip side) ends. The place of accident is situated in the proximity of this corner.

*Not printed.

The Rate of Dip or Slope of the coal Seam and so also the 2nd lift being worked in No. 11 Rise District in the above Long wall face is about 1 in 3. This is a steep gradient and advantage was taken of this for transporting the coal cut from the Long Wall Coal Face. Thin steel sheets are curved in the form of Trough or Chute with a width about 1½ feet and depth about 1½ feet. Coal cut from the coal face is shovelled by miners into the above Troughs or Chutes and then water opened up at the rise end or top end of the Long Wall coal face for pushing or transporting the coal downwards in the troughs, which discharge it into tubs of 30 cu.ft. capacity (about 14 Cwt. in weight) at the Bottom or Dip End of the Coal face. The Troughs are kept within 6 feet of the advancing coal face for quick and easy shovelling of the cut coal into them. They are each 12 feet in length and can, therefore, be easily placed to form a Zig-Zag line to closely follow the advancing Long wall coal face. 40 to 50 Miners or Coal Cutters work at a time in a shift dividing themselves in suitable gangs. Some cut coal from the coal face, others shovel the cut coal into the Troughs or Chutes and 5 or 6 men go at the Dip End of the Coal face and arrange to discharge coal from the troughs and load into the Coal tube standing down below on the track or tramline. Cutting of coal at the long wall coal face is done with the ordinary coal pick by hand by miners. These miners are paid wages on piece rate basis according to the quantity of coal cut and loaded into tubs.

As the coal face advances at intervals of about 15 feet width, Boxing or Barricades are fitted up from the Dip or Bottom End of the coal face upwards for filling sand. The Barricade is formed by fixing Sal Props about 3 feet apart and by fixing Bamboo mattings in between the props inside from Floor of the 2nd lift to its roof about 7 feet high upto hold the sand in position. After the Barricade has been extended upwards to a distance of about 30 feet at the start, the packing or stowing of sand is commenced and then extraction is continued. Sand and water are sent underground into the mine through Bore hole No. 2 in cast iron pipes 6" diameter. These sand pipes are taken downward on the sand packing side of the Barricade and then further downward steel sheet troughs are used for conveying the sand and water mixture to the actual stowing place. The troughs or chutes can be easily manoeuvred to take up Zig-Zag line horizontally as well as vertically. Gradually towards the end of the Chutes are raised up on prop chocks to lift the end to the height of the sand pack top which is about 7 feet high. Size of sand trough is used 9 inch wide and 6 inch high in lengths of 8 to 12 feet.

The work of Sand Stowing keeps progressing upward continuously and so the Barricade building or setting work, as well as the raising up and setting of Sand Chutes goes on continuously. A gang of Timber Setters along with their Mazdoors is, therefore, continuously employed in executing the above work in this locality. The long wall coal face also keeps advancing and so regularly props at 6 feet centres in 6 feet apart rows have to be set up continuously to support roof in the unpacked or unstowed gap or void between the sand pack and coal face.

The rate of advance of the Long Wall coal face is much quicker due to easy working conditions than the progress of the Sand packing which follows the advancing coal face. Great care is, therefore, taken to keep the unfilled gap or void narrow in width and short in length as far as practicable under the existing conditions.

(7) Management of the Colliery.

(1) Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, is the head of Department incharge of the 11 State Collieries and resides at Calcutta. He is the technical as well as the Administrative head and functions like the owner for these State Collieries.

(2) Four Collieries, Kargali, Bokaro, Jarangdih and Sawang are grouped together under the Superintendent of Collieries, Kargali, who functions as the Agent under the Mines Act.

To assist the Superintendent, an Assistant Superintendent is posted under him. They both reside at Kargali Colliery situated 12 miles away from Sawang. Both places are connected by road and rail.

(3) The Colliery is under the charge of a Manager who resides at the Colliery.

(4) Under the Manager there is a Supervisor holding a 2nd Class Mine Manager's Certificate. In market Colliery such official is called Assistant Manager. He is whole time incharge of all mining operations on surface and underground.

(5) Under the Supervisor there are overmen who work in shifts.

(6) Under the Overmen, Mining Sirdars are employed to carry out statutory duties of inspection laid down under the Mines Act and various Regulations, Rules and Bye-laws framed thereunder, for safety of the mines and workers. They are the key safety men and work in shifts of 8 hours each.

(8) Causes of the accident and the circumstances thereof.

(1) These may be traced out under the following heads:—

- (A) Too much width of the Void or Gap left unpacked between the coal face and the Sand pack.
- (B) (i) Inadequate Timbering to support the roof coal in the Void area.
(ii) Whether visible signs or indications of weighting were going on for some time prior to roof fall of this accident.
- (C) The Barrier of coal standing between the old Sand Pack of No. 1 District which was stowed in 1948 and the Advancing Coal face of No. 11 Rise District. The accident occurred near the connection of old Sand Pack of No. 1 District and the Coal Face of No. 11 Rise District.

All the above 3 causes under A, B and C items are discussed hereunder—

(8) (II) Enquiry by the Mines Department.

The accident occurred on the 8th January 1954 at about 6-00 A.M. and Shri A. C. Bose, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle (now Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines) inspected the place of accident on the 10th January 1954 at 9 A.M. and continued his enquiry at the Colliery for 5 days. Under his supervision, Shri H. R. Mukherjee, Surveyor of the Mines Department, carried out a Survey of the Long Wall Coal Face and the actual site of accident for 3 to 4 days and later on prepared a detailed Plan on a scale of 20 feet=1 inch showing all particulars in detail. This Plan was handed over to the Court by Shri H. R. Mukherjee during his deposition on the 19th August 1954 (Mines Department's plan). Under-noted details collected from this plan are very helpful in this investigation.

(8) (III) Details collected from the Mines Department Plan.

- (a) Length of Coal Face (from No. 7 Leven down to the Bottom Loading Point) as marked yellow in the Mines Department Plan (Scale 20 feet=1 inch) prepared by the Mines Department and D.M.I.—No. 3-54
numbered _____* (Ext. 2 produced before the Court by Shri A. C. Bose, Assistant Chief Inspector of Mines, during his deposition on the 17th August 1954) .. 710 feet.
- (b) Distance of Stock marked "R" on the plan from Top of Long Wall Coal Face .. 312 feet.
- (c) Distance of accident area from Top of Coal Face. (65 feet length). .. From 415 to 480 ft.
- (d) Length along the Long Wall Coal Face where width of Gap or Void, standing unpacked between Coal Face and Sand Pack, varies from 8 feet to 25 feet. .. 340 feet.
(from the Top of Coal Face).
- (e) Width of Void varies from 25 feet to 32 feet over 75 feet distance along the Long Wall Coal Face. .. From 340 to 415 ft.
- (f) Width of Void varies from 40 feet to 45 feet and is rather about 40 feet over 160 feet distance. .. From 415 to 515 feet.
(Accident occurred in this Area over 65 ft. × 40 ft.).
- (g) Width of Void varies from 8 feet to 10 feet only over 195 feet distance. .. From 515 to 710 ft.

*Not printed.

(8) (A) *Width of Void or Gap left unpacked with Sand between the advancing Long Wall Coal Face and the following Sand Packing at different places along the 10 feet along curved Coal Face.*

This is an important point and deserves a very careful consideration.

From the facts and figures given above it is evident that no objection can be raised against the width of Void under items (d) and (g) where it varied between 8 feet and 25 feet.

Shri A. C. Bose, in his deposition on the 17th August 1954 raised objection to item (e) where the width varied from 25 feet to 32 feet over a length of 75 feet and under item (f) where it was over 40 feet and varied from 40 feet to 45 feet over a length of 100 feet.

It has been stated above that the Accident (Fall of Roof over 65 ft. \times 40 ft.) occurred in this area. At the time of accident Boxing or Barricade props and bamboo matting holding the Sand pack was thrown down and naturally the sand slid down exposing 7 ft. to 10 ft. space at the roof which was covered up by the Sand pack previously when the sand at the pack side was held up in vertical position. Shri A. C. Bose estimated this to be 7 feet which was equal to the height of the Sand pack or 2nd lift of coal. Normally the angle of Repose for sand is 1 vertical to $1\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal and as such the width of roof exposed should be $7 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{2}$ or say 10 feet. On the other side of roof fall at the coal face side of the accident coal was dragged down or shred (as Shri Bose called it) and that also added to the width of void. A relevant extract from the deposition dated 17th August, 1954 of Shri A. C. Bose is given below:—

“At the time the roof falls the barricade bamboo mats give way. When this happens, this further exposes the roof. The addition to exposure will not be more than the height of the barricade props. In this case height of the props was seven feet. I do not know if the angle of repose of sand is 1 to 1.3. It is generally 40 degrees to the horizontal.”

One very significant fact has to be noted in this case that in the normal or natural way the sand would have slid only 7 to 10 feet but due to the inpack of the falling mass of coal of the roof fall must have dragged down the sand over a much wider width than 7 to 10 feet on the Sand pack side.

According to Shri Bose's statement, on actual plotting the angle of 40 degrees with the horizontal, the roof thus exposed for a height of 7 feet becomes $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Measurements of the width of void were taken after the accident and the width of 40 to 45 feet (which actually was over 40 feet rather than 45 feet) has been increased to this extent by the roof fall of the accident by 10 to 15 feet. It is reasonable to believe than before the occurrence of the accident (roof fall) the width of void in this locality was about 32 feet as in the face immediate above this area. It is significant to note that the width of Void in the adjacent length of 75 feet [item (e) varied from 25 to 32 feet].

Naturally the question arises as to what is the safe width of Void and how much width in actual practice was normally maintained and also the maximum width which was at times in actual practice reached in Sawang Colliery in the working of the 1st Lift during the period 1937 to 1948 and in the working of the 2nd Lift of coal during the period of 5 years (1948—53), under similar working conditions as prevailed at the place of accident on the date of accident.

Shri C. L. Dhawan worked as the Manager of Sawang Colliery from the 8th June 1951 to March 1954 and the accident occurred during his time. In his deposition on the 19th August 1954, he stated that on the 4th January 1954, over a length of about 70 feet of the coal face the width of the void increased to about 25 feet. He issued instructions to his staff to stop further work at the coal face by sprinkling lime and to push forward the sand packing. The accident occurred on the 8th January 1954 morning.

According to the deposition of Management's witnesses,

- (a) Shri C. L. Dhawan, Manager,
 - (b) Shri Mohiuddin, Junior Overman,
 - (c) Shri Sourendra Nath (Somar Baboo), Sirdar,
 - (d) Shri M. C. Mukherjee, Junior Overman,
 - (e) Shri Anil (Asit) Ranjan Sen, Sirdar,
- and Court witnesses,
- (1) Rama Dusadh, Timber Mistri,
 - (2) Lachhman Dusadh, Timber Mistri,
 - (3) Phutka Kumhar, Timber Colly,

robbing of coal or unauthorised cutting of coal from the prohibited coal face in the locality of the accident, was a continued by miners surreptitiously and the coal face had to be sprinkled with lime repeatedly on 3 or 4 occasions from 4th to 8th morning till the accident occurred.

On the 26th July 1954 during our (Court and Assessors) inspection of the Long Wall Coal Face in No. 11 Rise District where the accident occurred, we found that the coal in the middle of the coal face was soft and crushed as compared with the coal in other places and could easily be cut down. Miners who are paid on piece rate basis according to the quantity of coal cut and loaded into tubs have a tendency to cut the prohibited coal or rob the coal as is commonly called in coal mines. This surreptitious or unauthorised cutting or robbing of coal from prohibited coal faces where lime is sprinkled is a common practice in all coal mines in India. It can be reasonably believed that about 5 feet width or more was increased by Pillar robbing by miners from 4th to 8th January 1954 as deposed by witnesses.

As stated above the width of void before the accident was 30 to 35 feet which got extended to 40 or 45 feet due to the occurrence of accident (Roof fall over 65×40 feet when 3 feet thick coal mass fell down all of a sudden).

As regards increase of width of void what had happened just prior to the accident must have been happening on such like previous occasions as well. The Manager restricted the width of Void to 25 feet but due to stowing or other mining difficulties which do take place in actual practice occasionally holding back the progress of sand packing, the width of void must have been at times increasing to about 35 feet. The increased width of void which existed on the 7th January 1954 night and the early morning of the 8th January 1954 just before the occurrence of accident was a known practice. If the mining Sirdar on duty Sourendra (Samarendra) Nath Mukherjee (Somar Baboo) and the Overman on duty M. C. Mukherjee or Timber Mistries Rama Dusadh and Lachhman Dusadh had suspected anything abnormal they would certainly have fenced off the area. They were all pushing up the Barricading or Boxing to extend the Sand Pack to this wide Void.

Witness Mohiuddin (witness No. 1 for management) stated—

"I worked in No. 1 District also. In this mine the normal practice is to have a void 30 to 45 feet in width in No. 1 District in the Bottom Lift there is still standing a Void 52 feet in width. This width has been there since long. In District No. 1 in the 2nd lift there is still existing a void 45 feet in width.

There Manager, Shri C. L. Dhawan (Witness No. 8 of management) stated—

"Usually it was my endeavour to keep the distance between the last sand pack and the coal face as little as possible. Sometimes even when it was 15 feet it was stowed but sometimes the width was more than 30 feet even. I considered the width of 30 feet and 40 feet quite safe provided it was kept on timber. I worked 700 feet to 800 feet of the Second Lift. I believe on many occasions this distance was reached without any danger at all. Before I took over charge of the mine the distance reached was 30 feet to 40 feet.

There is a face standing in the Bottom Lift of No. 1 District where the distance from the last sand pack to the coal face is 52 feet over a distance of nearly 300 feet. This face was worked near about 1947. The roof is still standing without any support. There is another face in No. 1 District in the 2nd lift where the width of Void is 25 feet to 40 feet and it is still standing since about a year. I was vigilant in working the mine. Practically every alternate day I was visiting the underground workings of the Mine."

Rama Dusadh, Timber Mistri (Court Witness No. 1) stated—

"The Void where the roof collapsed was 30 feet. I have worked as Timber Mistri for three years before that I worked as Timber Collie for 5 years. No. 11 Rise District has been worked for a year. Before the accident also the void used to be of this width. This was the normal practice. No. 1 District was worked before work in No. 11 Rise District started. The method of work by Sand Stowing there also was the same. The District was worked for many years. In that District also, the width of Void used to be as much i.e. 30 feet to 35 feet. This was the normal practice in that District also. For the last seven or eight years since I have worked as Timber Setter and Timber Collie this had been the normal practice. Now the Void is 20 feet since the accident."

The other Court Witness No. 2, Lachhman Dusadh, an eye witness of the occurrence of accident stated—

"I have worked in this mine for about nine years, for about one year as Timber Collie and for about eight years as a Timber Mistrie. The Void at the place where the roof collapsed was about 30 feet. No. 11 Rise District has now been worked for about one year. This width of the void has been a normal practice. Before No. 11 Rise District No. 1 District was being worked. In that also the 2nd lift was being worked. Width of the Void at 30 feet was a normal practice in No. 1 District also. Now the width of the Void is restricted to 20 feet."

The above 2 witnesses are Timber Mistries who work in putting up props for roof support and for Barricades for Sand Pack and practically all their shift worked at or near about the Coal face. They have measuring Tape or Foot Rule and have a very good idea of lengths and distances. Their evidence is of great importance to know the correct position as regards width of Void as in vogue prior to the accident.

Witness No. 2 for the Labour, Ram Dhaniaya Chamar, stated—

"I worked in No. 1 District a year ago. At that time the width of Void was 40 to 50 feet. I cannot say how wide it is now."

".... When I worked in No. 1 District the width of Void there used to be as much as at the place of accident..... That was a common practice. Before the accident this was the practice at this Face of the Long Wall also (No. 11 Rise District). Since the accident the Void is being restricted to 20 feet."

He appeared to be very intelligent witness amongst miners.

Tekna Chamar, Miner, stated—

"I have worked as Coal Cutter for 10 to 15 years. I have worked in No. 1 District and packing in that lift also was done in the same way. The width of the Void in that lift was 25 feet to 30 feet. The width of the Void at the place of the accident was 40 to 45 feet. The width of the Void in No. 11 Rise District normally before the day of accident was about 25 feet. The width of void at the place of accident alone was 40 to 45 feet, the Void was narrow on the Dip side and also on the rise side. Sand packing was in progress to fill up the Void with Sand."

Shri M. G. Fell (Witness No. 3 for management), Manager, Kargali, in his deposition on the 19th August 1954 stated that he worked as Manager, Sawang Colliery, from January 1948 to August 1949 and during his time also the practice was to restrict the width of Void to 25 feet, but occasionally the width did increase to 35 or 40 feet which was considered safe according to the roof conditions and 2nd lift was being worked at that time also.

Shri A. N. Banerjee (Witness No. 5 for management), Manager, Jarangdih Colliery, stated that in his colliery he was carrying out Sand Stowing work and coal extraction and the width of Void in his Colliery varied between 30 feet to 40 feet at times which was quite safe.

In Jharia, Ranigunj and Giridih Coalfields there are several Collieries where pillar extraction or depillaring is being done and coal is produced without any sand packing being done in the Void between roof and floor of the underground workings as is the practice in Sawang Colliery. It is quite safe and a common practice to see larger areas than 65 feet long and 40 feet wide kept standing on props set underneath. In this connection in his deposition, Shri A. C. Bose, Witness No. 1 for the Mines Department stated—

"It is not a common feature in Jharia Coalfield to find exposed roof and the width of above 50 feet, where depillaring operations are being carried out, but at certain stages the width may exceed fifty feet when operations are being open goaf (without stowing) method."

Shri M. G. Fell (Management Witness No. 3) in his deposition dated the 19th August 1954, stated—

"In my opinion a goafed area 50' x 60' in a Seam of 8 feet thickness supported on props is not unsafe."

From my own practical experience of Bhurkunda Colliery, where I worked as Manager and then Agent for about 5½ years and where depillaring was being done without Sand Stowing in a 16 feet thick seam for several years and of Giridih Collieries during my last 4 years' stay as Superintendent of Collieries, I

can say that an area 50 feet wide and 100 feet long kept supported on props properly set, will not be considered unsafe. As a matter of fact much larger areas than this are kept supported during depillaring operations in Giridih. Sufficient indications are given by the Falling Roof before hand, well in advance as a warning, when props are withdrawn and workmen are brought out. In Giridih, Sand Stowing is also being done on a small scale and the width of Void has on many occasions increased to 40 or 45 feet before it was stowed. But being supported properly on Timbers nothing untoward has ever happened.

During inspection by the Court of Enquiry of the underground workings of Sawang on the 26th July 1954 the Manager showed us 2 places where the width of Void was 52 feet over a distance of about 300 feet and 25 to 40 feet in Bottom Lift No. 1 District and in 2nd Lift of No. 1 District.

In his deposition Shri A. C. Bose (Witness No. 1 of Mines Department) stated—

"There is nothing in the Mines Act Regulations or By-Laws or any other Code as to what shall be the permissible width and length of an exposed roof in depillaring area. For that one has to depend on experience. The Mining Inspectorate issue circulars regarding the manner and method of working of mines only when necessity is felt for it. Up to the date of accident the Inspectorate had not issued any circular regarding the width of the face from the Sand Pack in this Colliery."

So it is evident that the practice in vogue of keeping the width normally to 25 feet and occasionally to 30 or 35 feet was considered safe by the Mines Department and no orders were issued to restrict this width upto the date of accident.

I may add that in the practice of Hydraulic Sand Stowing in coal mines in thick Seams, India leads the whole World. In Dishergarh area of Raniganj Coalfield and in several Collieries in Jharia coalfield after great research and practical experience the present day practice of Hydraulic stowing has been perfected to a high degree of efficiency. In new areas Long Wall Coal Face about 300 feet in length is opened up like Sawang and coal at the coal face is cut by coal cutting machines and then drilled and blasted by explosives. The blasted coal from the coal face is shovelled or loaded into a Belt Conveyor situated 5 to 15 feet from the coal face. The Belt Conveyor is operated by Electric Motor and coal is transported to Coal Tubs.

For keeping the cost of Boxing or Barricading low, Sand Packs about 15 feet wide are put in by building the barricades about 15 feet apart. The Belt Conveyor and its side clearance require about 5 feet space. Then the coal cutting machine about 11 feet long has to move into the space. Next to prepare a space of 15 feet for the succeeding Sand Pack, 3 cuts have to be given by the Coal Cutting Machine. Thus a width of 30 to 35 feet of the Void becomes a normal practice in a part of the Coal Face, under normal working conditions.

Considering all these factors in my opinion the Void of 30—35 feet width over a length of 100 feet along the coal face in this case could not cause this accident all alone.

(B) (i) *Timber support below the roof in the Void.*

Systematic Timbering is a very important factor to prevent accidents due to roof fall in such Voids both where depillaring in the open goaf method without Sand Packing is being done and also in the method where Sand Packing is done as is the practice at Sawang Colliery.

Shri A. C. Bose in his deposition stated that Timbering was adequate.

Timber Settlers, Rama Dusadh and Lachhman Dusadh, stated that they had fitted up 4 more props before the accident for roof support in the place of accident and the Timbering was adequate. Several other witnesses stated that timbering was adequate. For systematic Timbering (i.e. props to be set 6 feet apart in the same row and also at right angles to the row) the Mines Department issued orders prior to the accident and those instructions were being followed. In depillaring areas generally such orders for systematic timbering are issued by the Mines Department.

Also on looking at the Mines Department's Plan Exhibit No. 2, it will be observed that Timbering was adequate and this is a very important factor in preventing roof fall of the type that occurred in this accident at Sawang on the 8th January 1954 (viz. 3 feet thick coal over an area 65 feet by 40 feet fell down).

(B) (ii) *Whether visible signs or indications of weighting were going on for some time prior to roof fall.*

Shri A. C. Bose (Mines Department Witness No. 1) stated in his deposition—

"I discovered that the Coal Lift and the roof of this Long Wall Face had sagged a little in the front where packing had already been done in this Lift. This sagging was in the strike direction of the Seam or in other words at right angles to the Long Wall Face. I also noticed bent props, props with broken lids and also some broken props on the rise and the dip edges of the face. It is indicated that there were visible signs of weighting of the roof on these props also. The weighting seemed to have taken place over a few days."

It may be added that Shri Bose made inspection on the 10th January 1954, 2 days after the accident which occurred on the 8th January 1954. His description gives details about the condition of some props on the edges of the roof fall of the accident, as found by him at that time.

It is a common thing that when a Roof falls over a large area, the extra pressure exerted by the falling mass of coal or stone from the roof damages some props standing along the boundary of the roof fall and that is the conditions what Shri Bose has described. In his cross examination he stated—

"I do not think that at the time of fall there is always a drag at the edges. There may be a drag. I mean sagging by dragging. When there is a fall props at the edges do not invariably get buckled, bent and broken, but sometimes they do. The gaps between the bedding planes may or may not open out at the edges the face. There were visible signs of sagging and this I stated in my examination-in-chief because I had looked at the gaps in the bedding planes at the edges of the fall. The partings in the bedding planes mentioned in my examination-in-chief were visible at the edges of the face at the time of my enquiry and inspection of the site of the accident. *The gaps could not be visible before the fall.* I did not mention in my report how many props I found buckled, bent or broken at the time of my inspection, but I directed the Surveyor to indicate such props in the Plan. The present work was in the 2nd Lift below which the first lift had been worked out about ten years back. The strata above the First Lift is about 38 feet and the process of sagging is still continuing. The area in the first lift where sand has been stowed is about 2,000 feet by 600 feet and sagging has gone over this area. The face where the accident took place had joined the old goaf of the 2nd Lift."

The thickness of the Coal Seam being worked in Sawang is 51 feet and it is being worked in Lifts of about 7 feet. After extraction of the First Lift, the thickness of coal Seam left supported on the Sand Pack of the First Lift was (51-7) 44 feet. When Sand is packed in place of the coal being extracted, some gap is left in between the top of sand pack and bottom of coal seam. Also some shrinkage in sand pack takes place. This total gap may be taken about 10% of the thickness of the lift or in this case it will be 8 inches. Thus due to this 8 inches gap, the different layers of coal in the 44 feet thick coal seam left above the First Lift will open out slightly at the Bedding planes. The parting below the Shale Bands will be more pronounced. During inspection of the mine on the 26th July 1954 we noted that all the props fixed below the roof were tight or carried weight. For this very reason the Mines Department sometime back prior to the accident had introduced systematic timbering.

The bending and breaking and buckling of props and lids observed by Shri Bose had taken place at the time of Roof Fall. Occasionally a few odd props here and there may due to heavy local weight or pressure bend or break or their lids may break as can happen now and was actually the case as stated by Court Witnesses No. 1 and 2 Timber Mistries, Ram and Lachhman. Unless the roof had fallen down the gap between the Bedding Planes could not be seen as it is a physical impossibility.

The Labour Witnesses (Miners) stated that they tested the roof before the accident and found it alright. The Sirdar on duty stated he found the roof sound and safe.

Miners are experienced workers and so are the Timber Mistries. If they found that the roof was sagging and under heavy weighting and anything abnormal, they would never have agreed to work in that area. It is a common knowledge that as soon as Miners and Timber Mistries working in a Coal Face in a depillaring area see indications of weighting apprehending roof fall they come

out of the dangerous places. They would never have agreed to continue work in a dangerous place for a week as stated by Shri Bose.

In my opinion and also as confirmed by the witnesses the condition of roof was to all appearance in the place of accident quite normal. There was no sagging or weighting or indication of danger of fall before hand.

(C) *The barrier of coal standing between the old Sand Pack or No. 1 District and the Long Wall Coal Face of No. 11 Rise District.*

Kargali Seam 51 feet thick is being worked in lifts of about 7 feet thick and sand is packed in place of the coal extracted. The 1st lift was worked out over an area, 2,000 feet long and 550 feet wide, during the period 1937 to 1948. Extraction of the 2nd lift was started in No. 1 District from near the middle of this area in 1948 and progressed Westward upto December 1953.

Extraction of this very 2nd lift was started in No. 11 Rise District in April 1953 from a point about 500 feet east of the sand pack of No. 1 District. The Long Wall Coal Face of No. 11 Rise District gradually progressed Westward, and was connected with the sand pack of No. 1 District near the place where the accident (Roof Fall) occurred on the 8th January 1954.

It may be stated that the 51 feet thickness of the Coal Seam consists of several layers of coal interspersed with thin layers or bands of shale, dirt etc. These Bands act as easily separating partitions between the two thick layers of coal on its 2 sides. In this accident the Roof coal about 3 feet thick parted from beneath the shale band.

Although sand was packed after the extraction of coal in the 1st lift in place of the coal but a shrinkage or settlement or depression of the sand pack of the 1st lift did take place to a small extent. I estimate this depression to be below 10% of the thickness of Coal Lift extracted and Shri A. C. Bose considered it to be about 10%. For the 1st lift of 7 feet this depression was, therefore, about 8 inches (10% of 7 feet thickness). Similarly the 2nd lift of 7 feet was extracted in No. 1 District over an area on the West, 1,000 feet long and 550 feet wide. Thus due to the Shrinkage of 1st and 2nd lift the estimated depression or sagging of coal seam still left on the top of 2nd lift (51 feet—15 feet in two lifts and middle 1 foot coal, taken out—36 feet) was about 16 inches (10% of 2 lifts of 7 feet each). It will be observed that about 36 feet thick coal left standing above the 2nd lift in No. 1 District had sagged or Such down by about 16 inches but on the East Side this mass of coal was supported on the solid coal barrier between No. 1 District and No. 11 Rise District, on an edge 550 feet long. The coal in the Barrier on the sand pack side of No. 1 District all along its Western Edge was under great stress and break must have occurred near about this edge due to this heavy stress. This condition can be easily understood, if we assume a thick slab of stone 550 feet wide and 1,000 feet long supported on a wide brick wall which being under great stress, will break near about the supporting edge and the wall supporting the stone slab will also be under great strain or pressure and will get crushed at weak places. If the wall is taken out over some place, the weak layers of the stone slab above it will fall down.

In this accident exactly this thing happened. Just close to the connection of No. 1 District Sand Pack with No. 11 Rise District, where, the solid coal barrier was all cut or thinned down to a very small width, the roof collapsed and a thickness parted from the Shale Band and 65 feet by 40 feet mass of coal dropped down suddenly.

In his deposition, Shri A. C. Bose, Mines Department's Witness No. 1, stated—

"The thin barrier which was tapering off towards the dip was thus a contributory cause towards the sagging of the roof and the accident."

In my opinion, this is the chief cause of this accident, if not the real cause. If this barrier thinning down had not occurred the width of Void 30 to 35 feet over a length of 100 feet properly supported on props and cogs could not cause a roof fall of 3 feet coal in 65×40 feet area.

(9) Observations.

(1) As described above in detail, the causes of this Accident could not be foreseen prior to the accident, and so it could not be avoided. This was a case of pure accident or Misadventure.

(2) The First Lift of about 7 feet thickness, out of the 51 feet thick Coal Seam being worked in this area, had been previously extracted in this manner from.

1937 to 1948 without any trouble. In the 2nd lift under extraction since 1948 where the accident occurred, no danger was apprehended and the barrier between Sand Pack of No. 1 District and Coal Face of No. 11 Rise District, being solid coal, was being extracted in the normal method of coal extraction in vogue in this area. No danger was feared and so that question of taking any special precautions did not arise. The normal width of Void between the advancing coal face under extraction and the Sand Pack following it, was restricted to 25 feet according to the long standing practice in vogue, but occasionally due to suspension of stowing the width used to go upto 30 or 35 feet over a short length of the coal face, and this did not cause any accident previously.

But now after the accident, it is necessary that when a barrier between an old Sand Pack and an advancing coal face is being extracted, special precautions should be taken, which I recommend as follow:—

- (a) A solid barrier of 20 feet wide coal should be preserved and its width should be verified during working by Boreholes or narrow galleries driven in advance. When the working Coal Face is approaching the reduction of width of this barrier to the limit of 20 feet, the width of Void should be restricted to the maximum limit of 20 feet at any point along the Coal Face.

If it is decided by the Colliery Management to extract this 20 feet barrier then special care should be taken to restrict the width of Void to 12 feet only.

For normal work the existing limit in vogue of 25 feet width of Void should be made the maximum permissible width.

- (3) The present method of working this area requires to be modified so that the coal face may be kept more straight and shorter.

(Sd.) D. R. BAGROY,
Assessor

Superintendent of Collieries, Giridih.

Dated the 30th August, 1954.

Bindeshwari Dubey, M.L.A.,
Bokaro Coal Field,
P.O. Bermo.
Distt. Hazaribagh.

Dated the 30th August, 1954.

To

The Deputy Commissioner,
HAZARIBAGH.

Dear Sir,

REF.: Court of Enquiry to find out Causes and Circumstances lead to the accident in Sawang Colliery on the 8th January, 1954.

I have the honour to give below the following observation which I could assess after the proceeding of Court of Enquiry on the subject above, for your reference:—

The fact remains that seven labourers have died by fall of roof at Sawang Colliery. Two alternative reasons have been put before the Court of Enquiry as possible causes of the accident.

- (1) One is that, it was merely and sherealy due to unstowed area being too wide i.e. more width of void.

- (2) Second is that, it was due to a crack inside barrier which could not be seen by any Mining Engineer and hence, it was more or less an act of God.

Considering each of these two alternative possibilities separately I have the following observation to make:—

1. If the accident has occurred due to too much area being left unstowed then;

- (a) The administration is responsible for having not adequately stowed the goaf.
- (b) The Chief Mining Engineer, the Superintendent of Collieries and the Manager, and other supervisory staff are responsible for having failed to take notice in time and responsible for not taking remedy of the accident.
- (c) It has been stated before the Court that Manager, requested for more supervisory staff i.e., a Pit Supervisor and more Sirdars.

It has been also admitted that more supervisory staff could have possibly prevented the deaths, by being on the spot to prevent the deceased from going or staying at the place of accident and hence the Superintendent of Collieries and the C.M.E. are responsible for the accident by failing to supply necessary supervisory staff.

- (d) The Superintendent of Collieries in his evidence before the Court of Enquiry has shown that he is guilty of inadequate supervision and even showed lack of knowledge of fundamentals.

2. If the accident has occurred, as very forcefully brought out, due to the crack and is hence considered an unavoidable accident an act of God then:

- (a) It is regretted that the distinguished Mining Engineers of the Department failed by virtue of their experience and knowledge to force and provide against the accident.
- (b) If more supervisory staff had been provided as required by the situation, then the deceased workmen could have been kept away from the place of accident.
- (c) If the face has been adequately stowed the magnitude of the accident, even if unavoidable would have been less extensive.

Whatever may be held to be the Technical reason, avoidable or unavoidable for the collapse of roof it cannot be but recorded that the Chief Mining Engineer or the Superintendent of Collieries did not exhibit desirable sense of duties after the accident. Since their this performance, as recorded, after the accident would only be symbolic of their normal trends, something needs to be done urgently to bring home to these officers their responsibility for better supervision of Mining operation to avoid similar disasters in future.

The Organisation of the Department seems to be very defective is as much as the Manager was not allowed to appoint necessary safety staff. The supply of pumping apparatus was unduly delayed. The supply of timber was dangerously put off and indiscipline existed. The Colliery Organisation does not seem to have been alive to these short-comings.

On the face of the above, it seems to me that the accident in Swang Colliery causing death to seven labourers was as a result of fall of roof, due to defective mining, under the very adverse circumstances created by the administration because of their carelessness, neglect towards mine and in effective (ineffective) supervision.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) BINDESHWARI DUBEY, M.L.A.

[No. M-45(1)/54.]

P. D. COMMAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 18th July 1955

S.R.O. 1669.—The following draft of an amendment in the notification of the Government of India, in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 2669, dated the 5th August, 1954, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment)

Act, 1948 (IX of 1948), is published as required by the said sub-section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after *the 25th July, 1955*.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said notification, for the words, letters and figures "the 31st July, 1955" the words, letters and figures "the 31st January, 1956" shall be substituted

[No. Fac. 74(30) Pt. II]

K. N. NAMBIAR, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th July 1955

S.R.O. 1610.—The following draft of a rule which the Central Government proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), read with section 3 of the Working Journalists (Industrial Disputes) Act, 1955 (I of 1955), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 38, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st September, 1955.

Any objections or suggestions which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date so specified will be taken into consideration by the Central Government.

DRAFT RULE

The provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1947, as in force for the time being, shall apply to, or in relation to, working journalists as they apply to or in relation, to workmen within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

[No. LRI(32)/55.]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMY, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th July 1955

S.R.O. 1611.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that the employer and the majority of employees of Messrs. Vertex Manufacturing Company Limited, Bombay, have agreed that the provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), should be made applicable to the said factory;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Central Government hereby applies the provisions of the said Act to the said factory.

2. This notification shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1st day of November, 1952.

[No. PF.57(5)/55.]

A. P. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

ORDER

New Delhi, the 20th July 1955

S.R.O. 1612.—In pursuance of clause 2 of the directions issued under the provisions of each of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to the order of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. S.R.O.

945 dated the 28th April, 1955, the Central Government with the previous approval of the Film Advisory Board, Bombay hereby certifies the film specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, in all its language versions, to be of the description specified against it in the corresponding entry of column 5 of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE

S. No.	Title of the film	Name of Producer	Source of Supply	Whether a scientific film or a film intended for educational purposes or a film dealing with news and current events or a documentary film.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Indian News Review No. 353	Government of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Government of India, Films Division, Bombay.	Film dealing with news and current events.

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D. KRISHNA AYYAR, Under Secy.

